ory, Chronology, &c.

ral Philosophy.

do do Mrs. Child,

k in Reading and Spelling

D AGRICULTURAL

OSEPH BRECK & CO

AND FARMER,

AND AMERICAN

LE AND RETAIL.

POSITORY

GOODS.

hangings.

BOARD PRINTS.

OF THE THE SCHOOL SOCIETY; OKNHILL, BOSTON.
C. C. DEAN, Depository.

g taken the Chambers over their oil toring business, offer at Wholessia, ty of Staple Goods (of the best and) which merchants from the county

HAPEL TO LET.

ON WANTED.

J. BUMSTEAD & SON,

LMER & CO.

Vo. 21 Vol. XXIII.

Political.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, MAY 12th, 1838. the press of other matters, I did desired, in relation to the Bill sed the Senate, to establish a missioners to hear and examine pally introduced a year of two ago-entiss, of Vermont, whose profound the judgment, especially in connec-iss long experience on this subject, n of themselves a full warrant for the and expediency of the measure, of imself said he had not the shadow the himself said he had not the shadow doubt. Not a few of these claims conto be pressed again and again on Confor five, ten, twenty or forty years. In cantime Congress is changing its memble claims consequently have to be relig examined, and doubtless fraudulent are often so matured by the help of excee and the impulse of hope, so as to passime. In addition to all this, it is note-here that a great portion of the members agress are so absorbed in the great quesoff general interest, as to give a very regress are so absorbed in the great query of general interest, as to give a very re-tear, if they listen at all, to the claims of luals, and the grounds on which they All this, as might well be supposed, and

nere with great clearness, produces rtainty as to the validity of many of rtainty as to the validity of many of , even when the Committees, under tful circumstances, report favorably m. Hence result frequent debates tardiness of legislation on the sub-arly all the members of Congress had the most experience on this subfore, concur in the opinion that a nt Board of Commissioners would ob-arly all these difficulties; they would trace of each claim through all its thus putting fraud almost wholly out estion, without direct perjury; and all d so increase the confidence of Conould so increase the confidence of Con-that though they must still legislate on cases, many of them might be classed leral Bills; legislation on the subject become both more rapid and more sureet, claimants would be relieved from and present most vexatious delays, present huge docket of 3,300 claims greatly reduced, if not cleared entiremore mature reflection, and from nce of those here who must be the re is well worth the trial of four years, the Bill proposes, and I am much disto believe that in that time it will so re-

untry. covernment has long been laughing at eral distress and individual ruin which general distress and individual ruin which own measures appeared to be producing, has been consoling the sufferers, and animality and their prayers for relief with the lating cry of panie! It has now got into a citself, and is groaning with dread of its hot pincers. It grasped at the specie, and ads it more impalpable than paper. Mr. ght some time ago commenced in the Senthe Government cry for immediate relief, he introducion of a Bill to sell the second third of the three bonds given by the Uni-States Bank of Pennsylvania, for the Government stock in the late Bank of the United tes. Next came a Message from the Presi-Next came a Message from the United Next came a Message from the Presi-the subject, with a special report made by the Secretary of the Treasury, in t was stated that the whole present to means of the Treasury did not to \$700,000. On this, Mr. Wright in the Bond Bill, complained that the to \$700,000. On this, Mr. Wright to Bond Bill, complained that the nittee had been long waiting for the ac-fthe House on the subject, that they had eld some of the important appropriation because there was no money to appro-it they did not think it proper for the to originate a Bill for revenue or for and they had therefore, proposed the sale se bonds as the best, if not the only meas-thich they could recommend. These se bonds as the best, if not the only meas-which they could recommend. These s were of about \$1,250,000 each, bearing derest of six per cent; one of them falling in September, 1839, and the other a year

Webster, although he said he should pose the Bill if its friends thought best pose the Bill if its friends thought best it, called it a measure unusual, unwise, dient, insufficient and inefficient. The uld not probably at once be consumma-ithout a great sacrifice, and unless the ser could be assured that he should reomething different from Treasury notes, ch, of course, the Bank of Pennsylvania ish, of course, the Bank of Fennsylvania, in any case make payment, there would be chance of a purchaser, and no chance of a purchaser at par. Mr. Wright ht at all events the Bill could do no harm, which he are seen though the admitted ght do some good, though he admitted gress must besides provide just as the Treasury as if the Bill should Mr. Webster insisted that if there reasonable prospect that the measure succeed, it would be wiser not to try it The Bill, however, was carried, with-

I heard from the House to-day, e at work on the Bill to authorize the of the Treasury to re-issue again the \$10,000,000 of Treasury notes e extra session. This, of course. table the Government to fill up cony a space of \$10,000,000 in the currency.
mall doubt was expressed whether this would pass the House.

For he that disregards the cry Of those who stand in need, all cry himself and not be heard. When he does hope to speed.

Mr. Buchanan and some others with him on ide, have taken their stand against all in-e of salaries under existing circumstances. tly a Bill to increase the salary of a Commissioner of the land office rejected by a vote of 29 to 6, and one to ase the salaries of some of the United

race. It is the glory of a great nation to be naguanimous, as well as prompt and powerful.

Mr. Webster when presenting a petition in the Senate, has given his voice strongly and nequivocally for the exclusion of ardent spiral prompts of the series of th independent as he is, he is not apt to throw trength away on a theory correct in the fact, but probably impracticable.

Congress, during the fortnight past, has had more intermission in legislation than during any other part of the session. The House adjourned over from Thursday last week till Monday, to get down their summer carpet; and the Senate who are far ahead of the House, followed their example. This week again there has been an intermission of two days more by the death of Mr. Lawler, a member of the House, from Alabama, which makes the fourth death at this session by the aid of the rifle.

The huge reports of the Special Committee of the House on the late duel, is at length, with the whole subject laid on the table; and I believe it would have been far better for the moral effect of this unlucky event, if nothing at all had been done on the subject, unless to pass a preventive law without debate. It is dangerous, as every mechanic knows, to drive a nail after it is driven home.

Intelligence.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

etter from Rev. Richard Armstrong, of the Mis-sion of the Sandwick Islands, to the Editor of the Richmond Telegraph, dated Wailuku, Nov. 15, 1837.

1837.

Mr. Editor,—In regard to the state and prospects of religion at the Islands, I am happy to be able to speak encouragingly, even more so than I have heretofore done. For the last eighteen mouths, our labors for the conversion of sinners, have been peculiarly blessed. At our last general meeting in May, the reports of stations were, as a general thing, more calculated to excite our gratitude and call forth feelings of encouragement, than any I recollect feelings of encouragement, than any I recollect of bearing heretofore. Since the reverses our cause met with in 1832, '33, there appears to cause met with in 1832, '33, there appears to have been a gradual increase of interest on the part of the islanders in every department of our work. There are now somewhat more than 1,000 individuals connected with our churches, who all things considered, in my opinion, appear as well as evangelical Christians in America generally used to do. Of course this is not saying very much, but it may give you as correct an idea of the state of our churches as any language I could use. In our churches there are persons of undoubted piety. There are others of whose piety we have no good opinion, and then there are various shades good opinion, and then there are various shades of Christian character between these two extremes. We are using our endeavors more of late to render the churches active, so as to do something towards their own support. And in most cases, the church members are willing to most cases, the church members are willing to do considerable, in many cases to the extent of their ability, for the support of their teachers, schools, &c. My own people have done work within the last four months, to the amount of perhaps \$60, for the benefit of the Female Seminary at this place, besides contributing some \$40 worth or more of food for the same institution. This is a small amount it is true, but it will not any search as head to the latter. but it will not appear so small, when I tell you that nine tenths of those who thus aid the Saviour's cause, have not a whole suit of clothes, even for the Sabbath. Most of them can afford nothing more than a shirt, and some ing but a piece of tapa to throw around their shoulders. But they labor and give cheerfully, and the Lord will, I feel assured, bless them and the Lord will, I feel assured, bless them in it. The cause of the extreme poverty of the islanders, is chiefly found in the form of their government. The taxes are frequent, irregular, and often heavy. The right of property is not secured to the common natives. They wan nothing which may not without any fault on their part, be taken from them by arbitrary nower, hence they are poor.

bitrary power; hence they are poor.

Schools.—We have three boarding schools now in successful operation. Two for males and one for females. The last has been about four months in operation, and now contains 40 interesting young misses. They are very sprightly and promising, and very easily managed withal. The reason for establishing a boarding school for females, is found in the condition and character of the females of these islands. Many of them, it is true, are pious, and have made some advances in civilization, but they are generally and characteristically. but they are generally and characteristically, indolent, slovenly, filthy in their habits and conversation, unchaste, and know almost nothing of the duties of wives and mothers. Such being the character of the females, it may easily be conjectured what must be the state of so-ciety generally. If such are the mothers, what must be the character of the sons and daughters? Something must be done to elevate the females then, or society here cannot become what it should be. We have met with unexpected encouragement in establishing this in-stitution. We anticipated some difficulty in getting suitable scholars to enter it. But the building was not ready for their reception, before we found ten or given up of their parents for the school, where one could be received. So our main difficulty is, in keeping them out without giving offence, rather than as we anticipated, in getting them in. We could, I presume, with little effort, obtain 100 bright little heather girls for this school, who are now running wild as the goats, in less than one month, had we funds and teachers to take care of and support them.— What a field then is this for benevolent effort? What a field then is this for benevolent effort? Will not the friends of missions then in the south, support our female seminary by their prayers and contributions? I appeal to pious females, especially, in its behalf; \$20 will support a scholar for a year, and if the institution is prospered, less than this by and by.

We hope much from our boarding schools, seeing the pupils are secluded from the polluted mass of common natives, and kept under a sanctifying and civilizing influence continually. As to mental capacity, they are equal to youth of similar age, in any other country.

The common schools are, also, in a better state than they were two years ago. The

state than they were two years ago. The teachers who have been educated in the high school, are very industrious and have given an impulse to the common schools in many parts of the islands. Schools for children, however, District Judges, by 26 to 12. This is like from the country that we could like from the country that w

tates District Judges, by 26 to 12. This is robably as it should be. Oh! that we could thack from the economy and reform of 30,000,000, to the John Quincy Adams prodiality of \$12,000,000 a year. Alas! we shall ever be such prodigals again.

Memorials from all quarters, north and west, recoming in more and more rapidly against prying into execution the late alleged Cherate Treaty. But it is too late. The fate the Cherokees is sealed beyond redempon, and it must redound to the honor of the lition, pretty much in the same way as the lition, pretty much in the same transmitted in the restament, though some of them with difficulty yet. The law on Maui read the Testament, though some of them with difficulty yet. The law on Maui read the Testament, though some of them with difficulty yet. The law on Maui read the Testament, though some of them with difficulty yet. The law on Maui read the Testament, though some of them with difficulty yet. The law on Maui read the Testament, though some of them with difficulty yet. The law on Maui read the Testamen dren. We have the pleasure too of seeing a few of these dear children, exhibiting the fruits

of renewing grace.

Industry and Civilization.—You will not exmastry and Civilization.—You will not expect much improvement in these respects, after what I have said on the subject of the government. No people will be industrious without suitable motives for being so, and no people can be civilized who are not more or less in-

dustrious. But still we see some little im-provement in these respects. Good houses, decent clothing and industrious habits, are be-coming more and more common. Native ma-sons, carpenters, tailors, schoolmasters, &c., are gradually multiplying, and they only want the way clear to advance rapidly in every spe-cies of improvement.

cies of improvement.

We have had one source of great excitement during the past summer—that is, the return of the Roman Catholic missionaries, who were expelled from the islands in 1882. On their expelled from the islands in 1832. On their arrival, the rulers positively refused them to leave in the same schooner in which they came. The Catholics refused to go, unless by compulsion, and the captain of the schooner refused to take them. They were compelled on board by the chiefs; the captain then hauled down his flag and abandoned his vessel, throw-line for an the haules of the government with down his fing and abandoned his vessel, throwing fier on the hands of the government with a
heavy bill of expense. The government refused to pay it. So the contention continued
until the arrival of two ships of war, one from
England, the other from France. After much
difficulty and much harshness on the part of
the commanders of these ships, they at length
gave a pledge to the chiefs, that the Cantonies
should leave by the first opportunity; (one of
them, it seems, is a subject of the British government, the other of the French.) Accordingly one of them has recently left; the other ingly one of them has recently left; the other

This affair has caused much excitement among the foreign residents, especially those unfriendly to our mission, as the entire pro-ceedings of the chiefs in the case are looked upon as originating in the bosoms of the mis-sionaries. This we expected, whatever course we or the chiefs should take, unless indeed the latter had thrown wide open the gates and let in the consuming fires of Popery to sweep over these fair islands. It would be exceedingly gratifying to our enemies—perhaps I should not say our enemies, for they are not enemies to us as men, not personal enemies, but the ene-mies of strict morality, and evangelical religion miss of strict morality, and evangehear religion—to see this native population engaged in any employment whatever, rather than reading their Bibles, sanctifying the Sabbath, and attending school. Nothing galls them so much as to see so many of the natives and especially the chiefs, conforming to the instructions of the missionaries; therefore they would set up a barly welcome any sect who would set up a banper of opposition to the mission, and trample down all we have been enabled to do here for morality and religion. But while we have some inveterate opposers among the foreign residents, I am happy to say, we have a few true and ardent friends among them. What I have said of this affair with the

Catholics, is a mere skeleton of the story. To give it in detail would require wider limits than would be suitable for a mere news letter. But the whole case in all its bearings will, no doubt, go before the world in due time

I learn by a letter from Oahu, a few days since, that several other Catholic priests had arrived at that island, but had not yet landed, and probably would not be allowed to land, by the rulers. Perhaps I shall be able to add be-fore this leaves whether they have landed or Very truly yours,
RICHARD ARMSTRONG.

PERSECUTIONS IN HOLLAND.

month of June last of the inattention of the police in regard to the Separate Christians, shandening them to the fury of the populace, after the suit against the pasior H. de Cock, now we can say to the praise of the tribunal of that city, that it has taken into serious consideration, the outrages and violent acts of the multitude irritated against the Separate, and that it has made particular researches on the subject. A great number of the delinquent were obliged to appear before the tribunal on the 4th August, which condemned them, some more, others less, to fines, to the prison, and to the expenses.

more, others less, to fines, to the prison, and to the expenses.

Buracts from the same Journal.—October.

Judicial persecutions as well as soldiers continue to harass the churches of the Separate. Three different decrees of the court, under date of Sept. 4, have condemned our brother H. Haveker, at Amsterdam, to a fine of 630 francs (125 dollars nearly.) The same day our pastor Van Velzen, as well as another member of the church, was condemned to a fine of 105 francs (20 dollars) because there were more than 20 persons at the religious meetings. The fines imposed up to this time for similar delinquencies by the tribunals of Amsterdam alone, amount to 4,200 francs (\$240 mearly). The sufferings to which we are exposed, become more and more a salutary trial to us; but how terrible will the judgments of God be against those who persecute his church! The just who lives by faith, can support persecutions, knowing that better things support persecutions, knowing that better things are reserved for him in heaven. Should it be necessary even to forsake friends and country, for the sake of religion, because we are here deprived of our daily bread, He, without whose permission not a hair of our heads falls to the ground, would

andon Us.

The churches of Almkerk and Emmichoven had the bappiness of assembling on the 30th of Septem-ber, without being disturbed in the exercise of their worship. As early as 9, A M. and even earlier, at 400 persons resorted in boats with our pastor, about 400 persons resorted in boats with our pastor.

Mr. Meerburg, to a remote field, where they remaned till 0, P. M.; at different times they were able to kneel upon the ground, following our pastor in the confession of their sins, and in prayer.

The church were not sensible of the want of a building, and many returned to their houses, rejoining that the Lord had granted them such a day. There is a difference in principle between what it transpiring at the present day in Holland, and the religious persecutions which our fathers. transpiring at the present day in Holland, and the religious persecutions which our fathers suffered in France, it is thus; that the Dutch draggooning takes place in the 19th century, in a country and under a government called Protestant.

Helland.—Extracts from the journal The Reformation. No vember, 1837.

The Separate continue to undergo pecuniary condemnations. Recently again the pastor Van Raalte

The Separate continue to undergo pecuniary condemnations. Recently again the pastor Van Raalte at Deventer and the Elder of the church at Leyde have been condemned to fines.

At Bunschoten and Loosdrecht (province of Utrecht) as well as at Almkerk and Emmichovea (Northern Brabant) they continue also to lodge soldiers of the garrison.

Rotterdam, 15th Oct.—The pastor Van Velzen having gone to the house of Mme. Visser in order to preach and baptize a child, the singing of their worship was heard from the street by some persons, and soon the crowd collected before the house. The preaching was already finished; however the populace broke the windows and misused some members of the church. The civil authority and the head men of the police, being informed, although too late, of what was taking place, showed it is true, that they were decided to do every thing to prevent violence; however, a suit was entered against this meeting as being contrary to law.

Etreckt, 15th Oct.—The faithful, being obliged to verting as being contrary to law.

Utrecht, 15th Oct.—The faithful, being obliged to

Utrecht, 15th Öct.—The faithful, being obliged to hold their meetings in private houses, because soldiers were on the look-out to prevent their meeting in a number larger than 20 in their church, had betaken themselves on that day to the house of Mr. Van der Horst, whose wife is a member of the church. The day passed very tranquilly; but at half-past eight in the evening, the house bell rang violently twice; Mme. Van der Horst goes to see what it is; she finds one pe-son already entered by the window; it was an agent of the police, who goes to open the door himself; then enters the commissary Van Lanen, accompanied by several agents of police and soldiers to take possession of the house. Although worship was nearly ended, commssary van Lanen, accompanied by several agents of police and soldiers to take possession of the house. Although worship was nearly ended, Mr. Van Lanen drives out with violence all the persons who were attending the meeting, and every

the son of the proprietor himself, who is thrown from side to side in consequence of the resistance which he makes. All this is well adapted to confirm the observation of Mr. Van Appeltere (Referendary in the department of justice,) that "in the Netherlands ne persecution has taken place for the sake of religion."

The following Sanday the church heard the gospel preached by our pastor, Scholte, without hindrance in another house, while the agents of the police were astrowly spying elsewhere to ascertain if any meeting were holden.

Whilst the Syuod were in session at Utrecht, the 7th of this month of October, several neighboring churches were able to enjoy the preaching of the word and the celebration of the sacraments. Even at Lousdrecht, the church escaped from the vigilance of the guards stationed in the houses. The pastor Van Raalte with the whole church celebrated worship by night in the church while the guard slept."—Ch. Watchman. rship by night in the church while the guard pt. — Ch. Watchman.

For the Boston Recorder HOME MISSIONS. REVIVALS.

REVIVALS.

AUGUSTA, ILL.—In n year the church has increased from 12 to 53; a part of this accession being the result of a revival in the spring of 1851. Many of the course were quite young; but after the lapse of nearly a year, appear well. The revival was the result of the simple exhibition of the gospel, unattended with none of the circumstances that disturb the nerves and inflame the imagination. A good state of religious feeling still continues.

Windson, O.—In two feeble congregations under the care of the missionary here, there are thirty hopeful conversions, and a new church is about to be formed by the Presbytery.

Bremen, O.—A cheering state of feeling in the church, which, in six years, has increased from 27 members to 285. This is the direct result of missionary aid. The people will henceforward make up the whole salary of their minister.

their minister. FAIRMOUNT, near Philadelphia.-About 100 FARMOUNT, near Philadelphia.—About 100 precious souls have, it is believed, been born again in the congregation during the past year. 85 have publicly professed their faith in Christ. "The Eastern Penitentiary" has shared in this good work. Nine out of 12 of the keepers, who have the entire charge of the prisonal is though are now converted men. More ers it is hoped, are now converted men. More than 20 family altars have been set up. Four

youths converted, will now be educated by their parents for the ministry.

PHILADELPHIA, 13th church.—31 have united with the church on profession during the year, and 11 by letter. A season of refresh-

ing; Christians rejoicing; sinners weeping.
—, South street church.—The church had been shut up, and the congregation scattered, and the friends of God alienated for nearly a year previous to the 1st of January, 1837.

Then, religious services were recommenced Then, religious services were recommenced with 40 or 50 hearers. Since then 40 have been received to the church; a revival commenced about four months since, and still coninues; about thirty have turned to the Lord.

—, West Presbyterian church.—For this infant church the Lord hath done great things.

During the year, there have been nearly 50 hopeful conversions, and 47 added to the church. JEFFERSONVILLE, PA .- A revival. 54 ad-

ded to the church during the year.

CARBONDALE, PA.—The number of conver-Carnonale, Pa.—The number of conversions during the year, nearly 60. 42 have already united with the people of God. The victories of the Spirit here, have to a great extent, though not exclusively, been achieved among the youth. The teachers and scholars of the Sabbath School have been graciously

remembered and gloriously visited.

ESSEX, N. Y.—A commodious meeting-house has been erected by the churches of Essex and Willsborough; and has since been "rendered awful on account of God's presence." The divine influence became so diffused, that it was scarcely possible to enter a house without witnessing manifestations of the Holy

MOUNT HOPE, N. Y .- About 60 persons have been hopefully converted; 34 have con-nected themselves with the Presbyterian church; several, with the churches of other denomina-tions, and some have not yet professed Christ,

before men.
CENTERVILLE, N. Y.—31 have been added to the professed followers of the Lamb during the year, and others are expected soon.
GREENFORT, L. L.—For nearly a year, an unusual interest in divine things has been manifest. An uncommon proportion of adults have been wrought upon. About 50 family alters have been newly creeted in the village. altars have been newly crected in the village Between 100 and 200 hopeful conversions. MISSIONARY DIFFICULTIES.

Says Mr. McElroy, of Lincoln Co. Mo.— My field of labor is too wide. My circuit is 50 miles, crossing four large creeks, often dangerous. There is not a Presbyterian preacher within 50 miles of me, and very few of any de-nomination except Campbellites. Yet the Mr. HAZARD, of Whiteside Co. Ill. reports,

among the difficulties to be encountered in a new country, the making of farms, bridges, roads, &. &c., while the people are poor, and must necessarily labor hard to make a begin-

ning.
Rev. Mr. Hoover, of Fort Wayne, Ind., has charge of a German church of 70 scattered members; some of them from Prussia, and others from every part of Germany, and the Netherlands, with different prejudices, and appropriate of Christian propriety and duty. prehensions of Christian propriety and duty. A heterogeneous mass.

The receipts of the Philadelphia Agency, The receipts of the Philadelphia Agency, for the past year have been \$8,349,93, exceeding those of the previous year, \$1,443,52; beside which, pledges have been given for \$1,200 more to be redeemed in the progress of the ensuing season. This Agency covers the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. It has employed 30 missionaries; hoursed the drafts of the missionaries. sionaries; honored the drafts of the missiona ries, and paid into the Treasury of the Parent Society, between one and two thousand dollars. The receipts of the Parent Society the last

month, were \$2,112,84; of which \$776 were from Mass. Geneva Agency, \$693,27. Utica Agency, \$699,99. Detroit Agency, \$191,23. Philadelphia Agency, \$2,146,10.

cellaneous Selections, from the Correspondence of the

American Home Missionary Society.

A Scoffer Converted.—A young man had been an opposer of the temperance cause, and, indeed, a scoffer at all religion. While at work alone, his thoughts ran upon the subject of religion. Suddenly he was seized with such distress that he could not work. He felt himself to be unutterably guilty and in great danger. He went immediately to a pious female in the neighborhood, whose delightful task it was to lead him to the Saviour.

What constitutes Success?-I am not able to or report, in connexion with my labors, a revival of religion, which it is the privilege of so many servants of God to report at this time. And yet I am very far from believing that divine truth is developed to this people, from Sabbath to Sabbath, in vain. Even when sinners are not converted, "the word of God will do—it

does—good to the upright in heart." It requires much patience and confidence in God to labor perseveringly without witnessing visible fruits of labor in the conversion of sinners. It is indeed happy to labor amidst the displays of divine power and grace in the regeneration of sinners. Besides, it is natural to love success in our substratives in researches and the same convergence of the in our undertakings. In reading and hearing of the success that has attended the preaching of the gospel in many places, I have been induced to inquire, what constitutes the success of preaching the Gospel? It has appeared to me, that the term success, in this connexion, is very extensive; it seems to include all the restraints from vice and immortality thrown around the community by means of the gospel—all the degrees of divine truth lodged in the understanding of sinners by the preaching of the word, biblical instruction, and other ministerial labors; all the streams of benevolence the word, biblical instruction, and other minis-terial labors; all the streams of benevolence which the gospel has opened, and which it keeps open; all the peace, good order, and do-mestic happiness, enjoyed by communities in which the gospel is statedly preached, in dis-tinction from those communities that are not favored with it; all the growth of believers in knowledge and grace; all the conversions of sinners to the truth as it is in Jesus. In short, the success of the gospel seems to include all the happiness munic, or the sample which those communities, families, and individuals, use are favored with the labors of the living teacher, will enjoy, in distinction from those that live and die without ever hearing his voice. With this view of success in reference to the preaching of the gospel, I feel encouraged to go forward in holding forth the word of life, though I do not, and though I cannot see all the results of my feeble labors.

Renealed Forces, (C.

Benevolent Efforts .- Two more of our young Benevolent Efforts.—Two more of our young men have commenced a course of study preparatory for the ministry; which makes six, in all, who are in a course of preparation for this holy work, from this congregation, besides two already engaged in it. Our society, for the support of the gospel, pay one and a quarter per cent. as they stand on the "grand list." In this way, principally, they raise \$300 towards my support; and \$50 I receive from the Missionary Society. This constitutes my salary. Our benevolent collections the year ending in June last, amounted to \$201 42. There will probably be about the same the present will probably be about the same the present year. We are also about making alterations and repairs in our house of worship, which will cost us \$700 or \$900. But we feel that the bonor of the Lord, and the good of souls, re-

Religious Visiting .- I have endeavored to Religious Visiting.—I have endeavored to visit all the families in my parish for religious instruction and prayer, and I have found my labors in this way result in immediate good. Many are inclined to attend the private and public worship of God, after a few faithful and affectionate visits from one who cares for their souls. I have also visited the schools, not as a manufact of the examining compiltee, but as a member of the examining committee, but as a friend and a minister. In this way I have gain-ed a good influence over the youth. There has been a manifest improvement in our com-mon district schools. And though the cause of education has been much neglected in this part of the State, it is fast beginning to receive that attention it so much deserves.

"My Preaching Places."-Much has been lost, or rather has not been gained, during the winter, for want of a convenient house for public worship. My pressking places have been, in the town, a room in a private family, (for we have no school-house,) and in the country, miserable log cabins; one of which had not even a window in it. As it was too cold for the audience to sit with the door open, I was under the necessity of reading my hymn by fire light, though the sun was then at its meridian

Moral influence of Religious Decision.—A young married lady was hopefully pious, while her husband was endeavoring to bring his mind to embrace scepticism. While she was under conviction, he endeavored to persuade her to give up the subject and "enjoy life;" and through his influence she was persuaded not to attend the inquiry meeting. She staid away; but the Spirit of the Lord carried on the work, and while at home alone, she submitted her heart to God. His next effort was to prevent her uniting with the church. He tried every argument he was master of to prevent her from taking such a step, and, for a while, she yielded. At length she publicly consecrated herself to the Lord. The husband refused to attend church, and seemed to be driven to frenzy. In about ten days afterwards he was brought, we trust, to submit his heart to God, and at our Moral influence of Religious Decision .- A trust, to submit his heart to God, and at our next communion he came forward, and was baptized, and received by the church, and sat down to the table of the Lord with his companion. He now ascribes his conversion, under God, to the decided course his wife took in going forward and professing Christ.

A woman about thirty-three years old, the mother of a family, was added to the church by profession. Her husband has opposed her in taking this step until lately. Their oldest daughter, a girl about fifteen years old, has, within the last fortnight, experienced religion. This seemed to melt down the hard heart of her father, and he was entirely willing that his wife should unite with the church. Six months ago he was violently opposed to her making a fession of religion

Churches in Trumbull Co., Ohio, and the vicinity.—There is a great scarcity of ministers in this region. There are eleven churches in this county belonging to Beaver Presbytery, and these churches are all vacant, and only a few are partially supplied with the means of grace. Within the limits of Trumbull Presbytery there are twenty other churches; making, in all, thirty-one churches, with three settled ministers, and five who labor as stated supplies.

" The kingdom of God is like leaven." "The kingdom of God is tike leaven."—It is now nearly three years since I commenced my labors among this people, and at no time has there been such an interesting state of things among us. On taking a review of the past year in this church, I am constrained to write, that it has been one of great mercy to this little church. Though we have not enjoyed an extensive service of religion, still some difficult. that it has been one of great mercy to this little church. Though we have not enjoyed an
extensive revival of religion, still some difficulties have been removed, brotherly love prevails,
and the Lord has been with us by the influences of the Holy Spritt, giving efficacy to his own
truth. During the past year we have badfour
communion seasons, the two last of which were
marked with more than usual solemnity and
deep feeling. I think I can safely say, the
cause of truth is gradually making progress
among us. The Sabbath is less openly violated; temperance principles are gaining ground,
and people generally are becoming more attentive to religious meetings. tive to religious meetings.

REMINISCENCES OF A PARTOR

Miss E. S. lived in this place many years "without God in the world." She had scarcely ever attended public worship, or thought of the salvation of her soul. Two or three years ago she spent some months as a servant in the house of President L., in one of the New-Eng-land States. By the blessing of God on the in-struction she there received, she was deeply

convicted of sin, and in this state of mind she returned to this place. She had come to the sanctuary several Sabbaths, and sometimes in the most inclement weather, before I particuthe most inclement weather, before I particu-larly observed her. On ascertaining where her father lived, I called one day at the house, which was about three miles distant. By this which was about three miles distant. By this time she was rejoicing in the mercy of God, and I have seldom seen an individual who gave more decisive evidence of having passed from death to life. After her return, she had, with much entrenty, prevailed upon her sister, who was younger, to accompany her to meeting. This sister, who had before been as careless as herself, had then become thoughtful, and during my conversation at the house, she seemed to be seized with deep conviction. She now indulges a hope in the Saviour; and both of these individuals are now "living epistles, known and read," not only in their own family, but also in the neighborhood. The mother, who had not attended public worship for sixteen years, is now at meeting every Sabbath, and the appearance of the whole family is and the appearance of the whole family is changed.—Pastor's Journal.

Whole No. 1168.

New-York Anniversaries.

New YORE PEACE SCIETY.—The anniver-New LORG PEACE SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this Society is as with at Chutham street. Chapel, on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. This society is not based on the false principle that all measures of national defence by physical force are always unjustifiable, but on the principle of national arbitration. The report of the Secretary was an able exposition of their sentiments. Dr. Cox spoke with his usual animation and eloquence. His remarkable facility imation and eloquence. His remarkable facil-ity of historical allusion, and his felicitous nar-ration of appropriate anecdote, gave peculiar interest to his exhibitions of the warlike spirit of man.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY .-New York CITY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—
The ninth Anniversary of this Society was held yesterday evening in Chatham st. Chapel. A large number of persons attended it. R. M. Hartley, Esq. called the meeting to order, and S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. was appointed to preside. The Rev. Mr. Norris opened the meeting with prayer. The Secretary then read the Annual Report, which was a document of considerable length, and contained much interesting and length, and contained much interesting and encouraging matter in relation to the progress of temperance in this city. The following is the accession of numbers which the temperance cause has gained through its different ramifica-tions in this city, within the last year: Ward Auxiliary Societies, 4,127; Sunday Schools, 2,-495; Names obtained to the pledge at public 495; Names obtained to the pledge at public meetings, 2,216; do. at simultaneous meetings, 807; Tract distributors, 2069; Church Societies, 920; Junior Temperance Societies, 602; Marine Temperance Society, 489; Cambrian Temperance Society, 160; Female Temperance Society, 160; Reported by other Associations and Agencies, 527; Names recorded at the Temperance Office, not included in the above, 260; Total increase of members during the year, 15,760; reported but annual meeting above, 260; Total increase of members during the year, 15,760; reported last annual meeting, 88,076; aggregate of all the names reported in six years, 103,836. The following gentlemen afterwards addressed the meeting. The Hon. M. S. Bidwell, from Canada; The Rev. C. S. Porter; the Rev. J. Pierpont of Boston.

The N. Y. City Sunday School Society held a public meeting on Tuesday evening at the Tabernacle.—The evening was rainy, yet the house was full. Rev. Dr. Forris presided. The report states that the number of schools, of teachers and of scholars had been increased during the year, and that the whole number of scholars now instructed, is sixteen thousand. The speakers were Mr. Murphy of this city, Mr. Murray of Elizabethtown, N. J., Mr. Wyckoff, of Albany. Mr. Packard. Secretary Wyckoff, of Albany. Mr. Packard, Secretary of the American S. S. Union, Philadelphia; and Mr. Todd, also of Philadelphia.—All the speeches were of uncommon excellence.

FOREIGN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION .- A FOREIGN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.— A meeting of the Foreign Evangelical Association was held on Taesday evening, at the Bleeckerst. church,—S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. presiding. The report of the Board of Managers was read by the Secretary, Rev. John C. Brigham; and the Treasurer's report by Anson G. Phelps, Esq. The meeting was addressed chiefly by Dr. Humphrey, of Amherst College, and at some length by Rev. Robert Baird, who has passed the last three years in Europe, chiefly in France, under the direction of, and supported the last three years in Europe, chiefly in France, under the direction of, and supported by this Society.—His statements were extreme-

interesting, as well as encouraging to the iends of evangelical religion. To many of our readers, the existence as well as the name of this association has until now been unknown. But we venture to pre-dict that it will not be many years until this in-fant association, which has, until now, been pursuing without observation its course, and obtaining the requisite information of the state of things in Europe, and in some degree of the countries of our own continent to which it looks, will rank in acknowledged importance with our other great religious and benevolent societies and associations which are laboring to extend the Redeemer's kingdom in our own extend the Reacemer's Kingdom in our own country and in pagan lands. It occupies a great field which was not provided for by our other societies: a great field, including more than two hundred millions of the human race; a field of surpassing importance. For never, we have reason to believe, will the whole work we have reason to believe, with an office of converting the heathen world to God be carried forward with that rapidity with which it must be carried, until nominal Christendom be regenerated. And there are the most encouraging signs which lead us to hope for this de-sired consummation. God is not only opening the door for the entrance of the truth into almost all the Catholic countries of Europe, and some of those on our own continent, but he is actually blessing in the most remarkable maner, the efforts which are making to revive pure Christianity in France especially, in Belgium, in Switzerland. And the prospect is en-couraging as it regards Spain, Brazil, and some other countries. Now to aid in this great work is the object of the Foreign Evangelical Society.

is the object of the Foreign Evangelical Society.

A second meeting was held last Sabbath evening in the Central Presbyterian Church. It was a crowded and highly interesting meeting. After prayer had been offered by the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, Mr. Baird gave a summary view of the state of religion in France, Belgium, and Switzerland. Then the Rev. Dr. Spring proposed several resolutions, and sustained them by an excellent address, which was listened to with marked attention.—N. Y. Obs.

NEW-YORK MATERNAL ASSOCIATION. - The NEW-YORK MATERNAL ASSOCIATION.—The semi-annual meeting of this Society was held in the lecture-room of the Broadway Talernacle, on Wednesday, the 28th of February, 1838, at 11 o'clock A. M. Rev. S. Whittelsey, publisher of the Mother's Magazine, presided. The meeting was opened with prayer, and addresses were delivered by Rev. S. Woodbridge, and Rev. George Duffield.

From the Reduct it appeared that this was

and Rev. GEORGE DUPPIELD.

From the Report, it appeared that this was
the twentieth anniversary of the Association,
which was commenced with only seven mothers, from four different churches, just three years after the first Maternal Association our country was formed at Portland, Mai

f. who has for some time been the higher branches of English south in some High School of Academy, tant, to teach the English bracks will be produced. Address the cademy, Mass. 3w. 3 May 11.

mippi River.
heaton Safe was surrouzded by a
street. Boston, and remained is
consumed. The estatests, emvere then taken out uniques,
lag as above. Sm. Jon. 5.

Five of these mothers still survive, and were ments of the Board on seminaries of learning. | but have explicitly renounced that dangerous

Present on the occasion.

This institution now embraces twenty-eight ct societies, which have been formed in distinct societies, which have each transfer the different churches in the city, varying in the number of their members from twelve to sixty-seven, making in all about twelve hundred

The fruits of maternal influence, well direct-The truits of maternal influence, well directed, said Mr. Woodbridge, are peace in the nursery; improvement in the nursery; and often piety in the nursery. If the children of faithful mothers are not converted in early life, God is true to his promises, and will remember his covenant, perhaps after those mothers sleep with the generations of their appearage. Sever with the generations of their ancestors. Several years since, Mr. W. stated that he was in al years since, Mr. W. stated that he was at-the alms-house in Philadelphia, and was at-tracted to the bed of a sick man, whom he found to be a happy Christian, having embrac-ed the gospel since he was brought, a stranger found to be a happy Christian, having embrac-ed the gospel since he was brought, a stranger in a strange land, to that infirmary. Though religiously educated by a pious mother, he clan-destinely left home at the age of nine or ten years, and since that period (he was now forty or more) had been wandering over the earth regardless of the claims of God or of his own soul. In Philadelphia he was taken with a dangerous fever, and was brought to the plac-where I met him. There, on that bed of lan guishing, the scenes of his early childhood clus tered around him—and among them the image of his mother was fairest and brightest—and in mer days, exhorting him to become the friend and disciple of the bleeding Saviour. The honied accents were irresistible. Through the long lapse of thirty years, (though she was now sleeping in her grave,) her appeal came with a force to break his flinty heart. With no living Christian to direct him on that bed of sickness, but remembering what his mother had told him one third of a century before, he yielded to the claims of Jesus—a shrings

Mr. Duffield remarked, that he had often visited a widowed mother of his former charge, who was dying of consumption. It was like treading the vestibule of heaven to approach her bed-side and hear her speak of the grace her bed-side and hear her speak of the grace and glory of her Redeemer, and pour forth the fulness of a heart that glowed with his love. fulness of a heart that groves with his local He could sometimes say nothing, but had to sit in silence and indulge the flowing of his tears of joy when he heard her, as it were, already triumphing in the presence of God. But he triumphing in the presence of God. But he had observed that while she often spoke of her church and of dying sinners around, she had never once alluded to three sweet little children, the eldest fourteen years of age, who were presently to be left without father and without mother, helpless orphans, in a troublessore mother, helpless orphans, in a troublesome and unfriendly world. On one occasion he express-ed to her his surprise at this, and asked why it was she had never betrayed any solicitude or siness about her children, who had no yet been converted.—With a sweet smile replied, "Why should I be uneasy?" T give me no anxiety, I have sought to bring them up for God. I have taken his promise, and plead the provisions of his own gracious covenant, 'My Spirit which is upon you, and my words, which I have put into your mouth, shall not depart out of your mouth, nor out of the mouth of your seed, and I have cast them on him, and believe he is faithful. My mind has not the least doubt that he will bring them He will take care of them for both worlds." It was the happiness of Mr. D. for some years to watch those children, and to be able to state that the dying mother's expecta-tions were not vain. Two of those children, tions were not vain. not long after, gave their hearts to God in a season of revival; and the third, when a youth about seventeen, chose the God of his mother as his God. God. Mr. D. said, was infinite in goodness, and never disappointed the expecta-tions of those that put their trust in him.

EXTRACTS FROM ADDRESSES. At the Foreign Mission Meeting, New York, May

11, the Rev. Dr. Hoperve, President of William ollege, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the vigor and success with which issionary enterprises are prosecuted abroad, are a tre index of the state of piety in the churches at

After a brilliant and impressive exordium, Dr. H. remarked that every system, that deserves the name, is indeed a system, and not a mere aggregation of parts. It has some idea mere aggregation of parts. It has some idea to realize, and power to realize it. If we would understand the system, we must contemplate the idea in its most perfect realizations. If you would have an idea of an oak, you must contemplate, not a shrub, dwarfed by sterility and mutilated by violence, but the full grown, towering, wide-spread monarch of It is the tendency towards the perfection of

their nature, towards the full realization of their idea, which gives such a charm to all growing things. When, by violence from without, or disease within, or want of nourishment, they stop short in their progress, the beholder feels a painful sense of disappointment; an unpleasant incrogruity between that which he sees, and that which ought to be

it is with Christianity, in its influence on individual character. While the man is sauc-tified but in part, the infidel sees his imperfection and mocks; the pastor sees it and mourns; the idea is not yet realized; the beholder is not satisfied with the sight, till the Christian betendency of his religion to pervade and transwhole character, manifested in the degree in which his character is actually per-vaded and purified by it, is the only evidence

degree in which his character is actuarly pervaded and purified by it, is the only evidence of its vitality and of its genuineness.

Christianity is as much intended for the world, as for the individual; and as the piety of an individual is tested by its tendency to diffuse itself throughout the whole man, and to heing all his spicitual being into harmony with bring all his spiritual being into harmony with itself, so the piety of Christendom is tested by

itself, so the piety of Christendom is tested by its tendency to pervade the world; to fill the whole world with righteousness and peace.

Such is the idea of Christianity, as it exists in the mind of its Author. Such is the standard, by which we ought to judge of the piety of Christendom. What, then, must be our judgment? But lately we beheld it, putting on its green, giving indications of vigorous growth, promising to rise and spread, till the nations of the earth should repose beneath its shade. the earth should repose beneath its shade. But now, its sap seems retreating to the root, and its blossoms fall. The mission presses are stopped, the schools are disbanded, and the children are turned out to be devoured by

the roaring lion.

What will the churches now do? This question tests their piety. What indications shall they show? O, let them be such that the watchmen on the outmost verge of heaven, be-holding them, shall exclaim, "The morning cometh!" and all heaven shall rejoice, as it rings with the echo, "The morning cometh." Why shall it not be? Obstacles are removed. The world is open to our labors. Only prayer and effort are now wanted. Will the church

Consent to retrograde?

The times! Shall we hear of the pressure of the times? Shall it be told in Gath, that owing to the times, this Christian country has given less to spread the gospel through the world, than it has expended for segars? Shall the amputating knife be applied to missions? It has been applied already; and their bleeding stumps now appeal to us for pity and for healing. Will the churches hear? If not, I know not what they will hear, unless it be the last trumpet, calling them to account for their unfaithfulness.

Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, in seconding the resolution, spoke of the effect of the embarrase

In Amherst College, from its beginning, the has been a missionary association, many whose members are now in heathen land But you cannot conceive what a shock this as-sociation has received. The society languish-es; for those who would offer themselves for es; for those who work, feel uncertain the missionary work, feel uncertain the Board can accept their services. The missionary spirit is on the decline, and this is

same is true of other seminaries of learning. There are many whose hearts sink within them when they are told of 40 accepted missionories whom the Board cannot send out

within them when they are told of 40 accepted missionories whom the Board cannot send out for want of funds.

The process of raising up missionaries is a long one. To be well prepared, the candidate must have his employment in view for many years. There is danger, therefore, that when money shall be given and the Treasury replenished, men will be wanting, because those who would have gone were checked, when in the ardor of preparation, by the embarrassthe ardor of preparation, by the embarrass-ments of the Board.

One year ago last September, when the Board met at Hartford, when cards inscribed with donations were pouring in from all parts of the house, one was presented, on which was written to the following effect: "Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have I give unto you. I give myself." The young man it is now laboring to sustain himself through his preparatory course, still hoping that some day he may go to the heathen, but uncertain whether his offering of himself can ever be accepted.

REV. DR. BEECHER made the following remarks at the meeting of the Tract Society in New York, as reported in the New York Observer:-

Dr. Beecher said be a lost wing reat joy this very point. Men were saved by sanctifica-tion of the Spirit through the truth; and no means of presenting it was more effectual than faithful, long continued, personal Christian effaithful, long continued, personal Christian effort. We wonder the spread of the gospel is so slow—the reason is, we have limited it too much to the operation of the great wheel, and have not kept the spindles a going. We have preached to the great congregation; but the sermon preached to 300, ought to be preached over by them 300 times.

The great obstacle is, men expect to be religious hereafter. We fire our long shot, (from the pulpit,) but only in here and there a case, bring any one individual to a stand. We want some qualified member of the church to go and say to them, one by one, "Thou art the man."

say to them, one by one, "Thou art the man."
This is fighting with the short sword. Eye
meets eye, the voice, and the throbbing heart,
the countenance fired with tenderness and the wise would have still slumbered in sin.

We here see how the world may be brought

to a knowledge of Christ. Ministers must preach; and every Christian faithfully co-rate. Every where men are accessible. cities are open-the whole country is open Almost every individual is ready to receive some religious impression conveyed by prope

Where he once labored, and in three years three or four hundred were hopefully broug to Christ, it was through a blessing on the bors of the church co-operating with the pastor. Let the members of a church with a faithful pastor persevere in their endeavors, and God will not desert them, and leave his work to decline. As they go out that they may bring souls to Christ, they pray—and as they come again bringing their sheaves, all rejoice and gain strength. Minister and people thus working together, and God blessing, the work will not be fitful and expire. It will continue; God will be glorified, and souls saved.

At the Meeting of the Bible Society, Rev. ROBERT BAIRD, recently from Paris, offered resolution enforcing the duty of the friends of this society to increase their faith and zeal effort and prayer, in view of the which divine Providence is opening in different parts of the Christian and pagan world for the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures. He went into some detailed account of the state of the Bible cause in France, and represented it to be high r encouraging. In spite of Catholic opposi-on and infidel indifference, the work is going n. The French nation are beginning to perceive that some religion is necessary, even to the temporal well-being of a community. Her statesmen do not hesitate to declare that reli-gion must be cherished, and its influence extended, as the only means of securing to France political peace and prosperity. He referred to the enteresting fact, that 3,000 subscribers were recently obtained in Paris to an edition of the Bible costing \$8 per copy.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

MICHIGAN.—A letter to the Editor of the Michigan Observer, from Rev. John M. Ellis,

dated May 1, 1938, says:
"In March last, I was invited to Waterloo ven miles north of Grass Lake, to aid in protracted meeting. I found the people just commencing a new village. New indeed it was. The first Presbyterian family went was. The first Presbyterian family went there less than two years since, when the set-tlement was entirely new. Last spring, a sec-ond Presbyterian family arrived, and they were joined by a third two weeks previously set-meeting. The country around is sparsely setmeeting. The country around is sparsely set-tled. They were desirous of laying the foun-dations of their village in truth and righteousness, and called for a protracted meeting. Mine was the first Presbyterian sermon ever preached there. The Lord blessed his word. Never do I remember to have seen such clear and decided evidence of the Spirit's presence and power,—We have since formed a church there of between 20 and 30 members were constrained to say, "It is the Lord's work, and marvellous in our eyes—He hath made the wilderness to bud and blossom as the rose-He hath laid the foundations of good for were from the young."

BLUEHILL, Mr. - A letter from Rev. Jona than Fisher, late Pastor of the Church in Blue-hill, dated May 5, 1838, to the Editor of the

Portland Mirror, says:

"In the latter part of the Autumn of 1837, a
Mrs. F——, professing Universalism, was
on her passage in a coaster for Boston, with
three other ladies, two of them members of the Congregational church in this place. On their way they were overtaken with a storm, and were in imminent danger. Mrs. F—— became much alarmed; seeing the calmness of the ladies that were professors, and having received serious counsel from one of them, sh was led to suspect that there was more in relihad experienced, and resolved that if she should be spared, she would give se-rious attention to it. After arriving at Boston her concern abated, but returned on coming or board again. After she reached home her viction became quite sharp, and on the 7th of Doc, she appeared to submit to the divine dis posal, having abandoned her Universalism. This event was an occasion of further excite-ment, and soon after two other young ladies of the Congregational Society indulged hope. In the mean time prayer meetings were set up by the Rev. Mr. Cole, and by a worthy young gen-tleman, member of the church, and the work of the divine Spirit spread somewhat rapidly. When about ten or a dozen were indulging hope in the Congregational Society, the good work appeared in the Baptist Society, and in both during the winter it has been powerful. Among the hopeful converts are a number who were at least endeavoring to be Universalists,

"As fruits of this reformation, the Baptist church has received on profession about 58 members, and the Congregationalists, 53, 23 of nnmarried females in the prime of life.

aber more in each Society are indulging

Several, I believe, have united with the Methodists. The work has progressed with illness, and but little outward opposition has

BELFAST, ME .- A correspondent in Belfas The revival here still goes on; be ween thirty and forty in connection with our nectings (Congregational) have been hopeful-y brought to Christ, within a few weeks." ib.

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, May 25, 1838.

PRESENTERIAN CHURCH

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 19, 1838 Mn. WILLIS. Dear Sir,-I arrived here on Mon ay last, and in the evening attended the meeting Commissioners to the General Assembly, for consultation and prayer in reference to the present state of the churches. Most of the time, during the evening, van spent in devotional exercises, and the meeting vas tender and solemn.

Tuesday morning, the meeting assembled by an ointment, an hour before the time to which it stood djourned, for prayer. The impression of this proratory meeting was deep, and manifest through day; and the same spirit pervaded the meeting to the end, if any thing, increasing in solemnity. I think I never saw more evidence of the presence of C - 3 4...

They passed resolutions, declaring that there wa no impediment in the way of a pacification of the church, and their readiness to acquiesce in any measures of peace, which would embrace the reception of the Commissioners from all the Presbyteries, specifying those in the bounds of the excinded Synods. They then appointed a committee to communicate these res olutions to the other portion of the Commissio who were assembled in convention, in another place, and propose a friendly correspondence for this pur-The committee found the convention sitting with closed doors, and were not permitted to enter Their communication was, however, received, and answered the next day, in such a manner as to pre-

lude all hope of reconciliation. Tuesday afternoon a resolution was introduced. leclaring that, in case any portion of the Commissio ers should refuse to organize the General Assembly cording to the constitution, by admitting to their eats the Commissioners from all the Presbyteries, it would be the duty of the Commissioners to proceed to organize a constitutional General Assembly. This This solution was discussed at great length. Dr. Beechof property, by the demoralizing influence, and the sastrous effects of disregarding those rights. The solution passed, with two dissenting voices; Dr. Hill, of Va. and Mr. Bradford, of N. H., having been previously excused from voting.

On Thursday morning, the Assembly was con tituted by a sermon from the last Moderator, Dr. Elliot, of Pittsburgh; after which he proceeded to onstitute by prayer. Dr. Patton, of New York. hen rose and proposed to offer some resolutions repecting the Commissioners from the Presbyteries within the bounds of the excinded Synods, but the Moderator said he was out of order, and refused to hear them. Dr. Patton then appealed to the bouse, and the Moderator declared the appeal out of orde The slock then proceeded to read the roll, omitting the names of the Commissioners within the bour of the excinded Synods. Dr. Mason, of New York, hen offered the commissions of those persons, and noved that the clerk be directed to enrol their names. The Moderator declared the motion out of order Dr. Mason appealed, and the Moderator refused to put the appeal, till it was ascertained whether there were any Commissioners in the house whose names had not been enrolled

Rev. Mr. Squier then rose and said he held in his hand a commission from the Presbytery of Geneva; by virtue of which, he claimed a seat on that floor. The Moderator inquired whether that Presbytery was being answered in the affirmative, said, "We do not

Rev. Mr. Cleveland, of Detroit, then rose, amid coninued cries of " order-order!" and made a few explanatory remarks, and proceeded to nominate Dr Beman, Moderator, which was put and carried, and Dr. Mason and Rev. E. W. Gilbert were chosen clerks pro tem. Dr. Fisher, of New Jersey was then chosen Moderator of the General Assembly, and Dr. Mason, stated clerk, and Rev. E. W. Gilbert permanent clerk. The Assembly the meet immediately at the First Presbyterian church, where they re-assembled, and passed the following resolutions, which are the same as those offered by

Dr. Patton in the other house: "Whereas the General Assembly of 1837, adopted ertain resolutions intended to deprive certain Presby. teries of the right to be represented in the General Assembly;—and whereas, the more fully to accom-plish their purpose, the said Assembly of 1837 did receive from their clerks a pledge or promise that they would, in making out the roll of Commissioners to constitute the General Assembly of 1838, omit to insert therein the names of Commis-sioners from said Presbyteries; and whereas the said clerks, having been requested by Commissioners from the said Presbyteries to receive their commissions and enter their names on the roll of the General Assembly of 1838, now about to be organized, have

sed to receive and enter the same;—therefore,

1. Resolved, That such attempts, on the part of the General Assembly of 1837 and their clerks, to direct and control the organization of the General Assembly of 1838, are unconstitutional and inconsistent with the freedom and dignity of the General Assem-bly of 1838, and in derogation of its just rights as the general representative judicatory of the

n the United States of America. at the General Assembly cannot be legally constituted except by admitting to seats and to equality of powers, in the first instance, all Con nissioners who present the usual evidences of their appointment, and that it is the duty of the elerks, and they are hereby directed, to form the roll of the General Assembly of 1838, by including therein the names of all Commissioners from Presbyteries belonging to the said Presbyterian church, not omitting the Commissioners from the several Presbyteries within the bounds of the Synods of Uties, General Genera the said Francische several Presbyteries within to-missioners from the several Presbyteries within to-bounds of the Synods of Utica, Geneva, Genesee, and the Western Reserve, and in all things to form the said roll according to the known practice and es-tablished usage of previous General Assemblies."

pied in reading the minutes of the last Assembly, spmittees, &c. The most important thing yet done, as the passage of resolutions rescinding the esolutions of last Assembly, prohibiting the operation of the Home Missionary and Education Societies within the bounds of the Presbyterian church, and recommending these societies to the confidence

The proceedings have thus far been characterized by great unanimity and good feeling; and no bitter-

ness and denunciation has been indulged towards the revolutionary or reform party; though they occasion

ally get some home thrusts, but all in good nature. I have not learned much of the proceedings of the ther body. The impression, so far as I have been able to discover, appears to be that the legal question is clearly in favor of the body which I attended. N. "A large number of the southern members held

consultation on Friday morning, for the purpose of coming to some general understanding as to the course proper to be pursued by the southern churches. Whether a southern organization will be the result, cannot now be ascertained; this however is most probable. It may also be proper to state, that the measure

adopted by the General Assembly in their organiza-tion, have all been arranged in accordance with the opinions of the first legal advice both in Pennsylvania and New York, and with a special view to secure the legal rights of the several congregations, and to vent litigation."—Philadelphia Observer.

A formal demand has been made for the books, papers, and commissions of the General Assembly, upon Messrs. McDowell and Krebs, clerks of the last Assembly, by the Assembly of 1838.

LETTERS FROM MAINE,

To the Editor of the Boston Records HOULTON, ME. MAY 13, 1838

Sir,-Cast your eye upon the map of Maine, and find Bangor, and then look North, towards the disputed territory and near the dividing line between Maine and New-Brunswick, you may see Houlton, formerly only a half township of land. A fine road connects it in a southerly direction with Bangor, and twelve miles ride, in an easterly course, lands you to Woodstock, a flourishing village of the province-the St. John's river from thence will float you by the cities of Frederickton and St. John's Several towns are growing up around the village of Houlton; one of these, Hodgdon, has about 500 inhabitants; Limerick, Belfast, Monticello, No. 6, and Linneas, have from I to 200 each. These towns form a little community by themselves-their remote ness from the more settled parts of the State, their location in the midst of a vast forest, sweeping for hundreds of miles in some directions, almost make it a separate country. The houses are generally built of logs, and not in sight of each other, in consequence of the denseness of the forests, and the sparseness of the population. The face of the country is gently moduating, the soil is good, and the people are, at the present moment, in a flourishing condition. By this I mean, that they have food and clothing, comfortable habitations, barns well filled, some cattle, and a fair prospect for the future. It is worth the fatigue of ride into this region, to see a forest country—the wood is of rock-maple, grey-birch, elm, backmetack, cedar, spruce, pine, bass, &c. The principal growth is of the maple and birch. The trees shoot up to a great r made one of his mightiest efforts, developing, in a height with a rank luxuriance, and branch out to rery lucid manner, the great principles of religious wards the top. Corn was raised here six or seven iberty, and showing the duty of maintaining the right years ago, but the seasons have latterly been too short to enable it to mature. Wheat grows finely, and is the great staple of the country. The finest strawberries and raspberries are found here in great abundance. Currents grow wild in the woods, and by the horders of the streams.

The weather in the winter is generally steady and cold, but the last season it has been as variable as is usual in Massachusetts. The thermometer fell last winter one morning to 25 below 0. Sleighing continued from November 1 to about the March. The season is backward, and the weather for the last month has been colder than it was the month previous.

The privileges of education are not very go abanta, basshe seachers are po fied. A high school is wanted in this region, and I think, it would be supported by the people. Internperance prevails to some considerable extent. Houlton, the capital of this region, and the mart for trade, has some ten or eleven stores, taverns, and houses, where alcoholic dripks are sold. This traffic here, a well as every where else, is opposed to the growth of the country, and unless checked, will effectually retaid its advancement. There is some prospect of an im provement in this matter; but I fear nothing but the strong arm of the law, and that rigidly put forth, will prevent many from vending and drinking this liquid

The inhabitants of this district may be computed within the bounds of the Synod of Geneva; and on at from 1500 to 2000. Houlton has a population of nearly 700, including the garrison, which now numbers about 120.

The religious wants of the community are supplied or attempted to be supplied, by circuit and itinerant preachers; but as they have only small and inconvenient houses to preach in, but a small minority of the people attend upon their instructions. The Baptist and Methodist denominations are principally concern ed in this ministration, and have usually sent their least effective elders into the field. Infidelity has seems to have been checked, and we may hope will entirely disappear, should an educated and stated ministry be established. The only meetinghouse in the State, within a hundred miles, was built last summer in Houlton, estensibly for the Unitarians; but a there are few, if any in the place really engrafted in that faith, and as that mode of preaching Christianity is entirely unsuitable to the wants of the place, it will probably remain unoccupied, or be appropriated to some other use. An Orthodox Congregational meetinghouse is to be erected this summer in Houlton village, and will probably be dedicated early in Octo-The call for such a house in this place is of such a character as to induce many Baptist and Methodist brethren to unite in its erection, preferring rather to sit under a Congregational minister than to live without a preached gospel, and witness the desecration of the Sabbath, which has been so common here in past time. I know not of a spot in New England where there is such a pressing need as in Houlton; it has long been neglected, because of its remoteness, and when supplied with preachers, they have not been of a character to impress the people. While we remember the wants of foreign lands, we should not forget the wilderness of our own. God has revived his work in this region during the last winter, and there is not a town which I have enumerated in this district, where Christians have not been revived, and souls converted within a few months.

PORTLAND, MAY 17, 1838. The Installation of Rev. JONATHAN B. CONDIT. (late Professor in Amherst College,) to the pastoral charge of the Second Congregational Society in this city, took place this forenoon. The weather is as soft and sunny as June ever furnished, and the spacions meetinghouse, occupied by the Society, was crowded by the audience. The scene was rendered peculiarly interesting, from the circumstance, that two brothers of Professor Condit officiated on the occasion, one preaching the sermon, and the other giving the charge to the pastor. Allusion was made by two gentlemen to their affinity with the pastor installed, in very brief, simple, and touching language, and reference was also made by them, to the departed

Payson, who once occupied the pulpit to which their

The following was the order of exercises. ion and reading of the Scriptures, by the Rev. Mr. Lincoln of the Baptist church in this city. Introduc tory prayer, by Rev. T. Pomerov, of Gorham. mon, by Rev. R. W. Condit of Oswego, N. Y. Installing prayer by Rev. Elijah Kellogg, (the predecessor of Payson.) Charge to the pastor, by Rev. Joseph B. Condit of South Hadley. Right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Chickering. Address to the people, by the Rev. Mr. Dwight. Concluding prayer, by Rev. Mr. Lane of Westbrook. The exercises were, as a whole, unusually interesting. There was uniformity in the performances, none going above he average talent, usually evinced on such and none falling below. The sermon was plain, car did, and devotional; written in a neat style, and de livered in a good manner. It was discriminating, pungent and convincing. The charge to the past was much admired for its language and distinct enun ciation. The address to the people was given with freedom, and had some point in it.

The sermon was from 1 Tim. 3, 14; and the de sign of the speaker was, to point out some of the ways in which the church might operate for the truth. 1st. By an orthodox, learned and pious ministry. 2nd By printing and circulating books. 3d. Guarding adsion to the communion. 4th. Separating from the communion those who are unsound in the faith. 5th. Special attention to the religious instruction of the hildren of the church, (viz. the baptized children. 6th. Exhibition by church members of the practica influence of the truth in the heart and life.

The prospects of the new pastor are highly flatter ing; he is settled over a large and flourishing church in a populous city-he comes to the office with a high reputation for scholarship, eloquence and piety, and has already had some experience in the pastoral rela tion. His services will indeed be ardnous: he tread in the steps of no ordinary predecessors, and he will find a need of his best services; but the people are willing to stay up his hands, and his associate minis ters in the city, Messrs. Chickering and Dwight, wil form with himself a triple cord of strength. There however, much to do in Portland; for like all other populous and business places, there is a vast multide who are prone to do evil.

BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS. om the Baptist Missionary Magazine for Journal of Mr. Malcom.

Combaconum .- This city contains 40,000 inhabints; is distinguished among the Hindoos for its sanctity, and is one of the strongest holds of idolatry in Southern India. It has been a missionary statio for more than 70 years; and some souls have been born of God. But at present there are but 200 nominal Christians, and a church of 12 members under the care of Mr. Nimmo, a London missionary.

Tanjore .- The residence of the Rajah; son of the Rajah who was brought up by Swartz. No where in India, does the Brahmincial faith show itself more imposingly. Brahmins hold all the power; are the hief landholders and fill every lucrative office. The city seems flourishing; irregularly built, and contains more good houses than any other native city in Southern India. In the province of T. are about 4.000 Protestant Christians, (nominally.) But, they are baptized and receive the Lord's Supper, as soon as they embrace Christianity without becoming pious This mode of conducting missions is practiced by nearly all the missionaries in India, except those of the Baptist persuasion, and of the American Board; t confounds the church and the world in the sight of forth unconverted assistants, and makes church business a matter of civil police. There are 12,000 Ronanists in the province; 400 in the city, having Jesuit priests from Goa.

Trichinopolu. - 80,000 souls in this strongly fortified city; 500 nominal Christians; some of them the endants of Swartz's followers, but very few give evidence of piety. The church and mansion house of Swartz are still within the fort; the former still used: the latter empty and going to ruin.

British Government Sustaining Idolatry .- It le es and collects the revenues for supporting Brahmins and the temples. Its allowance for the support of the temple of Juggernaut is \$26,000, and many ther temples have allowances equally liberal. In the District of Tinnevally, 14,851 places of idolatrous worship are supported by the government, at the expense of \$135,000 per annum. At the principal festivals guns are fired by the national ships, and by the company's troops, and military bands of music ed to grace the occasion. Vast sums have been expended on heathen and Mahometan colleges and schools; and the decisions of British magistrates are regulated by the doctrines and customs of heathenism and Mahometanism, instead of the Christian Public offices are closed rious native festivals; but on the Christian Sabbath. native officers and servants and many Europeans are employed as usual!

THE KARENS.

School .- Mrs. Vinton's school at Ko Chet'thing: village contains 63 pupils. Among them are many the old members of the church who have not yet arned to read. In the same class are associated the young man and his father, and his aged grandfather, each equally interested in the attainment of the one object; a knowledge of God and of their duty to him. "One fact, for the encouragement of those nterested in schools; not one individual, to my knowledge has learned to read, that has not become Christian, or is not in a fair way for it."

Wives of the Burman Missionaries .- " I kn them," says Mr. Vinton, " to be most efficient helpers in the work of converting the heathen." Let hose who expect to become wives of missionaries, esolve to do much, and they will do much. But let the sentiment prevail that they can do nothing but take care of their families, and that will be all they will be able to do."

Maulmein .- A building formerly intended for the Taling corps has been purchased by the missionaries and is accompanied by a large lot of land, designed to be used for the accommodation of a Karen and Burman boarding school.

Missionary Spirit .- " My soul, where art thou! And what is thy state! Is thy benevolence like that of thy Lord and Master! Or art thou so earthly, so estitute of the spirit of heaven, that thou canst be satisfied to zee, here one, and there another, come into the kingdom of God, while the great mass of the Mr. M. is careful not to identify himself with people are still in the road to hell! If so, THOU art who condemn our great religious voluntary he guilty cause, why the wheels of mercy roll so as being based upon a wrong principle. tardily, and must be held responsible at the day of

Karen Maternal Association.—Mrs. Wade attended the annual meeting of this Association at Mata, Dec. 3, when a lovely number of mothers were world. They have brought forth good for the still, and abundantly. Then let them present, with their children, and thirteen were reported as baving been hopefully converted the past

Encouragements.-The number of inquirers at

Mata is increasing, and their appe

The Pgwo Karena. - There is a great desi ing with regard to the truth among them. males are anxious to come and it whose husbands are bitterly opposed. As there are 50 inquirers, many of whom are good proficiency in knowledge, and it is hope ing in grace. 96 have been baptized within

Feb. 12 .- " This morning we assembled . memorate the dying Saviour's love, and took in the midst of about three hundred Karen Every member of the church is in good standa cept one, and many of them delight our their growth in grace." ARRACAN

Says Mr. Comstock, " I find that the people are determined that they will not embrace; of Christ, and that he who does, shall suffer

Specimen of Missionary and Heather 1 sion. HEATHEN .- " There are many races and each have their own religion." Yes, but God created them all, and is right to command them all, will punish the disobey his commands, of whate be." H. "We have received the religion of ma, and if we abjure it he will punish us "He is dead." H. "Yes, but his law, M. "If you should tell your son you would w if he did not attend school to-day, and in the time should die, could you punish him, if he 6 ed ? H. "Our fathers all believed this religion if we forsake the customs of our fathers we guilty." M. "Suppose your fathers had a thieves, would those who followed or forsook their example be guilty?" ly a good deal of excitement among the people Climate. - This is so bad that Mr. C. is old eave, notwithstanding he has become much to the people, and would love to spend his life

DEATHS .- The Rev. Levi Hall has followed eloved companion into the world of spirits, af few months residence in Arracan. He left th of his labors, in the joyful expectation of me Saviour.

Mr. Peyton Stuart, assistant teacher at Edina beria, died in January last. Mrs. Elizabeth Kela of the Creek mission, and Mrs. Ellira B. Osgood. Maulmein, Burmah, have also been called he their reward. "These all died in faith," and the joyful hope of a glorious immortality. are the dead who die in the Lord!"

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TIMES: A Sec. preached in Bangor, on the day of the Am Fast, April 12, 1838. By J. Malthy, Puts mmond street Church. Bangor, E. Daren. pp. 30.

This discourse might, with mor naps, have been entitled evils of the times; as on these that the writer chiefly insists. Not as says, because he "can see nothing in the time approve," but because (as he doubtless the those now on the stage need admonition more flattery; and because, when existing evils an rected and done away, the good that remains w more pure, and operative and glorious.

The characteristic evils of the times are by Mr. Maltby, under the six following part First, with us it is a time of great spiritual sion." at A second feature of the times is seen abounding party distinctions and an Thirdly, corruption is a marked feature times." Fourthly, there is at this time much guided effort;" fifthly, a "great abuse of ples:" and sixth, an " undue exaltation of al man."

Of the first of the evils mentioned, Mr. M. (if we understand him) to limit the application own sectional vicinity. After the num erful revivals of the last six months, it could be said of the country generally, that it was a to unusual spiritual declensio

Under the bend of party distinctions and as

ties, Mr. M. remarks: "The occasions for dissension have be Abroad in all our land, there are burning the hought and conversation. Go where meet you. They are in our halls They are on the docket of every eccle Niagara, and they are there;—to Sarare there. Wherever they can meet they are there. of the church, or of the nation, there the unsettle existing peace and order. apon the public mind, like the winds that are to his purpose, as magaz a critical moment, he applies the ost. A green-eyed jealousy sees every colors, and under distorted forms. spark again, and the brotherhood of the dissolved. Animosity and recrimination place of fellowship. Chief friends an Zion bleeds and mourns. She hangs her the willows. Her ministering spi round her altars, and breathed the in votions, turn away their weeping eye

After having spoken of "corruption in ment," Mr. M. proceeds: "But there is a worse view of what m

political corruption. It appears Who can look at the extent to wh zens are the tools of designing de feelings of astonishment and mortifi nfancy itself more completely in le led more rashly? That the peop States should be capable of being vines of party, as they are, and of b themselves there, with the precis diery, is indeed humiliating. This is tion the most alarming. Principle is This is doned. Corrupting motives have tak Fidelity to the party, is the governing in not constancy, but change, is the lot of tance. One object to-day, and another are nevertheless turned this way or small influence, withersoever the players

Mr. M. gives three examples of " misguided elist viz. " The undue multiplication of set tions; " " disproportionate endeavors to o vices of men, without first securing their to God; and the religious controversies of the in

"Those," he says, " have deservedly cred to the hearts of the American chard it still, and abundantly. Then let the the rash experimentalist shall come, you abandon them, -- long tried, and tried ly as they have been, give place to him,

May 25, our. Yet that ity of the cas n the subject of reating a p

er of public op ying it, for the no urposes. But u; how has it anditions of it, I would disti mittee ro that comes of that is whipped and that has its remarks of M en of principle," It is characterist, but to abuse wh I in the world tha inciples in religions to the inciples in religions to the perver rinciple of justices proverbially t did our limi nder his last head vidual man, ? N The rights whin magnified. The dly admit any right he supposi

say, that a sys o be resisted.

In the second of those, in our la on, like subterra of its volcanic el utly to bless the might extract ing pamphlet, c se, as a whole, nal and powerful ving been therou nable and import the printing is the pamphlet m which ordinari DENCE OF Mrs. Is year 1767 to 1814, acter in the differen

and arranged by pp. 314. New Yor

sweet tribute of f mother, a now glo s. B. closed the eye ety, glowing still as coupts the holy eff ance and extend the hrough other generation of the end tified natural affect lished more than t ented, till the plea evived and increase ume. There, they of a widow in re, she is exhibited ghter, a wife, a stency in them all The "Letters" are usively; and the few d two or thre ed for the best rea ve to increase the i her they furnish arriage to her de We have rarely take th greater confidence hed; por have we with more entire ng, that the selection as heart and enligh nore copious. It than to be known,

he character of Isa The mechanical exe to those whose eye reason of age, and li type closely se manufactories, COMB's FIRST COMB's SCRIPT

Sabbath School the first epistle ston, S. S. Depo t is a sufficient recthey bear the nar rint of the Massacl A ar ANTIDOTE; of serving. By Par for a blessing is

for a blessing is whipple & Damr The above is the ti out to be published onfs. It is designe mal defeace of the dences now broug sated of are: 1. The exposure of

nbracing a proof of tetch of its benefice ortance compared with workings of the workings of th From these topics rs. - There is a great deal of in

Mrs. Elizabeth Kellan se all died in faith," and wi lorious immortality. "Ble in the Lord !!!

BLICATIONS. THE TIMES: A Ser

or, on the day of the Annuals. By J. Maltby, Pastor et Church. Bangor; E.

d evils of the times: mi the good that remains will

the six following particular

o limit the application to hi After the nun st six months, it could had

there are burning themes of n. Go where you will, the in our halls of legislation to the incendiary. And now, it is applies the malignant spark, and regments. Mutual confidence is jealousy sees every thing in sem storted forms. He applies the rotherhood of the ministry is and recrimination take the Chief friends are separated ns. She hangs her harps upon inistering spirits, that hovered inistering spirits, that hovered

weeping eyes." of " corruption in our govern-

rec view of what may be called appears among the people. signing demagagues, without and mortification? Was ever nt and mortification? Was ear, and the people of these United ble of being whipped into the are, and of being made to rise the procession of a drilled solitating. This is proof of decomplete when the procession of a drilled solitating. This is proof of decomplete was the processing idea. Here, is place in the governing idea. Here,

y, and another temerrer this year, and another ple, all majestic as they are, d this way or that, by a very pever the players in the gam

uples of " misguided effort," ication of separate assection te endeavors to correct ils t securing their consersion us controversies of the time." identify himself with thee, religious voluntary societies, rong principle.

have deservedly bet have deservedly become American church. And fur he slightest intimation that l. In the labors of a quarter patified the mealy as before the nght forth good fruit; they de Then let them stand. Con cumber the ground. And a shall come, and prepose tha tried, and tried successful. fied themselve

am not one of those who think lightly of the

am not one of those who think lightly of the of public opinion, or of the propriety of empirity for the accomplishment of wise and benevarposes. But it is a question, what is public at how has it been produced; what must be additions of it, that it may be entitled to defer-I would distinguish between a public opinion as come up by a natural and healthy growth, inag into itself the great principles of truth and al wisdom, and one that has been manufactured amnittee room, that exists for a particular purhat comes of constraint, and goes by constraint; at comes of constraint, and goes by constraint; is whipped to its work, like a slave to his that has its discharge only when its work is confound these, or to put one for the oth-be to call evil good and good evil."

parks of Mr. M. under his fifth head, on the of principle," are exceedingly forcible and just. a abuse what is good. And there is little e world that cannot be abused. There are ples ie religion, philosophy, or government, the perverted, and made ministers of evil. t be perverted, and made ministers of evil-ple of justice, in its extremest application, coverbially injustice. The extreme of right ong. And when we take true principles wrong. And when we take true principles— less in which all concer, and press them to an e application, regardless of modifying consider— —a thing which, at the present day, is very one—we find ourselves in deep and dreadful of before we are aware."

We should gladly extract all he has written on this did our limits permit.

ader his last head, on the "undue exaltation of

are two important respects, in which this if the individual man appears, -One perthe individual man appears,—One per-ights,—the other to his responsibilities. ghts which vest in the individual have ed. They have been advanced, till they any rights in the community. The man, individuality, must be allowed to stand idir. Government is shorn of its preroga-ke room for him. * * * It is hardly extrav-iew of notions and feelings that are abroad typew of notions and feelings that are abroad that a system of government, which goes apposition of any body to be governed, is a pertinence. Any body to be governed! the individuals to be thus doomed! An functionary, who refuses to do what you that I say, and what every body else says, the state of the state of the says, and the says that I say, and the says that I say, and the says that I say, and the says that I say the says.

se, in our land, 'who despise governments;' self-willed;' 'who are not afraid to speak guities;' and in whose 'reprobate minds' dual is the empire. This feeling of insuborlike subterranean fires, is already producing avings beneath our feet. If the welfare of ited States is not torn and lost, by an erupnight extract much more from this able and ining pamphlet, did our limits permit The dis- nothing,

, as a whole, is evidently the product of an and powerful mind. It exhibits marks, too, ng been thoroughly studied. The thoughts are able and important; the style terse, clear, and ical; and (what is seldom seen in a work of this the printing is very accurately executed .- We pe the pamphlet may have a circulation far beyond which ordinarily falls to the lot of occasional

NPUBLISHED LETTERS AND CORRESPON-SENCE OF MRS. ISABELLA GRAHAM, from the ear 1767 to 1814, exhibiting her religious char-cler in the different relations of life. Selected ni arranged by her daughter, Mrs. Bethune. p. 314. New York, John S. Taylor. 1838. sweet tribute of filial affection to the memory of er, a now glorified spirit before the throne o

Twenty-four years have passed away since B. closed the eyes and laid away the mortal reof her earliest and tenderest friend; but filial glowing still as warmly in her bosom as ever, its the holy effort to perpetuate the rememe and extend the blessed influence of that mothagh other generations. Lovely spirit! Precious tion of the enduring and elevated nature of ified natural affection!

Those who have read the " Life of Mrs. Graham, ned more than twenty years ago, will not be nted, till the pleasure they enjoyed in that work ived and increased by the perusal of the present There, they saw her "chiefly in the charof a widow indeed, and a mother in Israel." Here, she is exhibited " in the various relations of a ashter, a wife, a mother, a friend, a member of ant worldly society," and maintaining Christian

The "Letters" are chiefly her own, but not exively; and the few from her husband, and moth- A. ELIOT, and Hon. RUFUS CHOATE. and two or three other Christian friends, introeed for the best reasons, so far from diminishing, ve to increase the interest of the volume; and alther they furnish a vivid picture of her life from narriage to her death.

We have rarely taken up a volume of " Remains" tith greater confidence that we should be edified and thed; nor have we ever laid down such a volwith more entire satisfaction; the only regret | Chapel. Report and Addresses. g, that the selections from such effusions of a us heart and enlightened understanding, were not more copious. It needs no other recommendathan to be known, as a just and clear exposition the character of ISABELLA GRAHAM.

The mechanical execution of the work is beautiful; to those whose eyes are beginning to grow dim eason of age, and who have been tormented by ill type closely set, and brown paper, from our eck manufactories, this will be no slight recomdation.

COMB's FIRST QUESTION BOOK. Vol. II.

ME's SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS, for the use buth Schools and adult classes. Vol. I first epistle to the Corinthians. pp. 16 S. S. Depository, 13 Cornhill. 1838. t is a sufficient recommendation of these volumes they bear the name of Mr. Newcomb, and the wint of the Massachusetts S. S. Society.

A NEW BOOK.

HE ANTIDOTE; or, the Ministry worth Pre-

work ought to have a place in all our Sabbath School libraries. The occasion which has called it forth is this: the author had preached a sermon, embracing some of the main topics of this book on several public occasions, and had been solicined to publish it, because of its peculiar adaptednass to the times. He submitted to the press an edition of the sermon for the use of a people to whom it was preached at the installation of their minister, and then extended the discussion of the subject in another form, and produced the volume whose title is given above. D.

"SEEKEST THOU GREAT THINGS FOR THYSELF? SEEK THEM NOT."

The one lesson which Christ undertakes to teach his disciples, and which it costs them the labor of a life to learn, is a willingness to be nothing. The desire to be, to feel that we are, something, is naturally not only our ruling desire, but our very being and essence. It is the engrossing aim to which all others are subordinate. When the plan of salvation is presented to the sinner, its very first demand is directly opposed to this ruling passion. The demand is that he should become nothing, that Christ may be all in all. The struggle which thence results, the shrinking and evasion on the part of the sinner, the various pretences and subterfuges to which he resorts dom of heaven some other way, we shall not now describe. Suppose all this gone through with, the contest given up, and the sinner led a willing captive in the day of God's power. He now imagines that the lesson is learned, and that he has forever done with seeking to be great. But he is only seeking in a different way. He acknowledges that he is nothing, and can do nothing without Christ, and forthwith sets about seeing what he can do with Him. He takes Christ for the foundation, and undertakes to show what a glorious superstructure. Oh how holy, how devoted I will be! how much I will do for the glory of God and the salvation of men!

Well, is there any thing wrong in this? you say Ought he not thus to desire and resolve? Certainly he ought to desire that Christ should be glorified in him; but is this what he desires? Does he not want a little of the glory for himself? When he has raised a few stones of the building, does he not feel as a child, whose hand has been guided by his father while he writes a letter, and who cries out, See what a good letter I have made! And when Christ discerns this feeling, and permits the fabric he has raised to fall, what means all his surprise and mortification? If he knew that he was nothing, why

nothing why disappointed? Ah! how much of what we imagine to be genuine sorrow for sin, is but foolish and wicked mortification at finding that we are And when at last we seem really to have learned the lesson, and to have ceased striving to be great in this way, we make our very nothingness the foundation of a new edifice of greatness. "How very humble I am, how sensible of my weakness, how convinc-

surprised to find it so? If he was willing to be

is the last way in which we try to be great. Be sure of this, that when you are really humble, you will not know it. And be sure that if you are a Christian, God will never permit you to succeed in your efforts to be a great one.

For the Boston Recorder. PRESBYTERIAN.

The word Presbyterian, anagramatized, is Best in Pra-Not so!—in unambitious day
Of her first love, indeed, it might,—
Not now she cares who best can pray,

But who is best approved in Fight. Of Paul are some, Apollos others,-And thus the world would have it be ; Which quotes, no more, their love as brothers But "how these Christians disagree!"

Weep! that her elders faint in prayer;
Weep! that her young men turn to sin;
Weep! that her arm is palsied, where
She conquered once, and still should win. Weep! that her lamp so dimly burns,-

And by her influence, loathing light-That Mercy's cloud of brilliance, turns
On the whole Church its edge of night Boston, May 22d, 1838. A GRIEVED PRESBYTERIAN.

PUBLIC MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES. MONDAY.

7 1-2 P. M. Boston Auxiliary Education Society, at Marlboro Chapel. Report and Addresses. TUESDAY.

11 A. M. Prison Discipline Society, at Marlboro Chapel. Report, and Addresses from Hon. SAM'L 3 P. M. American

at Mariboro Chapel. Report and Addresses.

WEDNESDAY. 11 A. M. Seamen's Friend Society, at Marlboro

3 P. M. Convention of Congregational Ministers, at Supreme Court Room, Court Street. 3 P. M. Illustrations of various styles of Church

Music, under the direction of L. Mason, at Bowdoin St. Church.

7 1-2 P. M. American Tract Society, at Marlbon Chapel. Report and Addresses.

THURSDAY. 11 A. M. Convention Sermon, at Brattle Street

Church, by Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Braintree. 3 P. M. Mass. Sabbath School Society, at Mariboro Chapel. Report and Addresses.

7 P. M. Board of Foreign Missions, at Marlboro Chapel. Report and Addresses.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR MINISTERS.

Shall it be said that Christians in Boston are not given to hospitality?" Will not this be justly said, if our Ministerial friends are obliged to go to public houses next week? To prevent this being said, we hope all who can accommodate Ministers, or provide the means, will give information to Perkins & Marvin, as soon as possible.

For the Boston Recorder.

suitableness to the wants of the present times. It tant aid to devotion;—when the church will be no exclosity of the case, you have heard me suggest elsekere. Our individual churches should act more believe the measure of their duty. They should be more in their organized capacity."

On the subject of forming societies for the purpose of creating a public sentiment, Mr. M. has the following just and forcible remarks:

We must have religious cultivation in unsite. We must have religious cultivation in unsite. We must have the sympathy, influence and exertions of the truly pinus, or church music can never do its ministry; and it also contains much matter of permandowing just and forcible remarks:

We have the sympathy, influence and exertions of the truly pinus, or church music can never do its may have the effect of drawing clergymen and others to desirable book for clergymen, to put into the hands. We must have religious cultivation in unsite. We must have the sympathy, influence and exertions of the truly pinus, or church music can never do its office aright. We hope that the proposed exercise may have the effect of drawing clergymen and others to nlienate the public unind from the ministry; and it also contains much matter of permandations of the truly pinus, or church music can never do its office aright. We hope that the proposed exercise may have the effect of drawing clergymen and others to the city, and thus add to the general interest of the work ought to have a purpose.

MASS. S. S. SOCIETY.

MASS. S. S. SOCIETY.

Mr. Willis,—I was prepared easily and completely to confute the fallacious statements unde by F. A. Packard, Esq., in reply to my two communications recently addressed to him in the Recorder. But having learned that the matters in debate, relating to the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, are to be taken up officially, I see no reason why the discussion should be continued by me. Please give this nute a place in your columns, that those who are expecting my answer may understand why it is withheld. Yours very respectfully, A. W. McClure.

THE RECORDER, next week, will be deayed one day, in order to receive as much intelligence from the Anniversaries as possible.

Summary of News.

FROM ENGLAND.—The ship Hewes, at this port brings no later papers from Liverpool; but Messrs. Topidi have received a London paper of the 19th, one day later than before received. The King of Prussia's quarrel with the Papal See, assumes from day to day a more serious aspect. The Edinburgh Chronicle mentions the death of Robert Ainelie, the intimate friend and correspondent of Robert Burns—and the author of "Reasons for the Hope that is in Us." Great exertions are making to induce Parliament to santaja.

number of petitions already sent in is 358, signed by 176,827 persons.

The Emperor of Austria has followed the example of the King of Prussia, by sequestrating the estates of the Hongarian Bishops, Catholics, who, like the Archbishop of Cologne, forbade their clergy to solemnize mixed marriages unless the children were to be brought up in the Catholic faith.

CONGRESS .- The Treasury Note bill, which, after CONGRESS.—The Treasury Note bill, which, after being amended in the House on Thursday so as to authorize the issue of ten millions of new Treasury notes, was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence, and taken up in that body on Friday. The correspondent of the New York Sunday Morning News writes: "A debate of unusual interest took place upon it, which continued till half past seven o'-elock. Messrs. Webster and Calhoun had a keen encounter. Messrs. Preston and Crittenden were down strong against the measure. Mr. Webster proposed to add to the bill a provision that only four million shall be issued, but it was lost. The bill passed to be engrossed by a vote of 27 to 13, and was then read a third time, and passed. So the administration are in funds again. The house was occupied to-day with private bills. Mr. Cambreleng asked the house to take up the Florida war bill. He said we must make an appropriation speedily for the Florida service, or an appropriation speedily for the Florida service, or Indian fighting would become poor business. Stop the money, and the Indians will step fighting. But

the house rose insensible to the appeal, and refused to take up the bill."

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Linn Banks, of Virginia, elected to take the place of Mr. Patton, resigned, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Cambreleng laid before the House communications for the beauty of Wars and the Actions for the seat.

Mr. Cambreleng laid before the House communica-tions from the Acting Secretary of War, and the Act-ing Quarter Master General, showing the pressing want of appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities. Among the communications from the latter was a specification of the amounts, required to be appropriated in that department, amounting to \$3,748,600.

Mr. Lincoln, from the committee on the public Mr. Lincoln, from the committee on the public buildings, renewed his request to the House to assign the Treasury building bill to Monday, at 2 o'clock.— The motion was rejected—yeas 67, nays 77. Mr. Russell renewed his motion to consider the resolution ed that Christ is all, and that I am nothing." This Russell renewed his motion to consider the resolution to repeal the small bill restriction. The motion was lost—yeas 51, nays 101. Mr. Boon renewed his motion to suspend the rules in favor of Mr. William's resolution for rescinding the specie circular. It was lost—year too, nays of—not two times.

Mexico and the United States .- The Atlas has information from a source to be relied on, that since the proposition of Martinez, the Mexican Minister, to refer our controversies with Mexico to the arbitration of a neutral power, arrangements have been entered into which are likely to terminate in the speedy and peaceful settlement of those controversies.

peaceful settlement of those controversies.

FLORIDA. Tampa Bay, April 24.—"Every thing is in commotion here. The Cherokee order arrived last night. Col. Smith has some 197 Indians. Col. Taylor 40 or 50, and Captain Munroe has Alligator and most of his people at Pease Creek. The Indians appear to be inclined to emigrate; it is manifested by their coming in. There are about 260 Indians here, and it is thought about 400 more will shortly be in. This will diminish consequently their force in the This will diminish consequently their force in the field, so you perceive there is a prospect of the termination of the war.—N. York Jour. Com.

AUGUSTA, Gn. May 15 .- On Sunday last, between four and five hundred U. S. troops, passed through this place, under the command of Col. Crane, on their way to the Cherokee country. Part of them arrived here in a steambeat from Savannah, and part on the

U. S. Troops.—The steamboat Charleston, Cap-Chapel. Report and Addresses.

4 P. M. Pastoral Association. Annual Sermon at the Old South Church, by Rev. Dr. Ide, of Medway.

7 1-2 P. M. Massachusetts Missionary Society, in mariboro the chemical community of Col. Crane. The steamboat Camden, Capt. Mills, arrived also on Tuesday, with a number of horses, iles, wagons and teamsters, and proceeded by land

The Milledgeville Recorder of the 8th inst. says:-"Gen. Scott has passed through the State to his head quarters, which will be formed at New Echota. The troops from Florida will pass through Columbus, on their route to Cherokee. We learn that the Georgia

note to Cherokee. We tear that the George note are organized, and many of the companies on the route, ere this, to Cherokee. Connecticut Senator .- General Kimberley, whig,

of New Haven, has been chosen to the Senate of the United States to succeed John M. Niles, whose term of service expires on the 3d of March next. New Hampshire Secators.—The New Hampshire Patriot gives the official canvass of votes for Senators in that State, from which it appears that four Whig and eight Van Buren Senators are chosen. The

Whig Districts are 1, 7, 9, and 10.

Western Rail Road .- We are happy to learn that Western Ratt Road.—We are nappy to search that this great work is going on with spirit along the whole of the line not already graded from Worcester to Springfield, and also on the most difficult part of the line west of Connecticut river, embracing the western portion from Middlefield, through Patt-field, to the New York benefits at West Stockheider. The last portion from Middlefield, through Patt-field, to the New York boundary at West Stockbridge. The last portion, 32 miles in extent, embracing much heavy work, was put under contract during the last week. From the spirit with which the work is prosecuted, we hope to see the first portion of the road to Connecticut river, and also a part of the western section in cut river, and also a part of the western section is operation by mid-summer next year, and the whole road completed in the year following. The present time is faverable for the prosecution of the work, on account of the number of laborers unemployed. Although provisions are scarce and high, the present rate

The above is the title page of a neat little volume attractions afforded by the anniversaries of the Benevatt to be published, and which I have read in the softs. It is designed to be a virtual, though not a soft societies next week, there will be on Wednesdad are:

The subjects of the ministry against certais hostile day afternoon, from 3 to 4 o'clock, an Exhibition of the annual meeting of stockholders in the Eastern Railroad.—The Lastern of the annual meeting of stockholders in the Eastern Railroad Company, which toek place in that city on Railroad Company,

A Biddle and the Bank of England.—Several mens ago the U. S. Bank established an agency in Loun to transact business for the Americans. This busis had previously been effected through American always in London, or by the bank of England. Thegency of the U. S. bank was not favored by the banb England, nor by the American houses. The banb England had usually charged 5 per cent per ann on bills, &c. paid by them for the merchants. Mr. audon advertised to transact the same business for 4 picent. A bill was presented to the bank of Englandor negotiation, amounting to \$0,000? or \$350,000.

To prove the ability of the agent of the bank of U. 4the bank of England referred to the American age, who immediately paid it. He then advertised thathe would purchase post notes of the United State bank and other bills at 3 per cent. Immediately are than a million were presented and promptly paid. The bank of England was now surprised at the grei resources of the American agent; and investigations and the American agent; and investigations and the surprised at the greit resources of the American agent; and investigations and the surprised at the greit resources of the American agent; and investigations and the surprised at the greit resources of the American agent; and investigations and the surprised at the greit resources of the American agent; and investigations and the surprised at the greit resources of the American agent; and investigations and the surprised at the greit resources of the American agent; and investigations and the surprised at the greit resources of the American agent; and investigations and the surprised at the greit resources of the American agent; and investigations and the surprised at the greit resources of the American agent; and investigations and the surprised at the greit resources of the American agent; and investigations and the surprised at the greit and the surprised at the A Biddle and the Bank of England, Several our ountry does not afford another man of equal sagaty, foresight and financial skill.—N. H. Obs.

The Wheat Crop.—The editor of the Charlotte-vill (Va.) Advocate says, "we have had occasion wish the last few days, to pass from one extremity of he county to the other, and were pleased to see of he county to the other, and were pleased to see the flattering prospect everywhere manifested of an abridant wheat crop the present senson. The accounts we have received from the adjoining counties, and even from other states, are equally favorable. Alsough the spring has been exceedingly backward, yetwe never saw the wheat look finer. "

The Hampshire Gazette says that the few peach tres which have escaped the severity of two or three wisters previous to the last, promise an abundant harrest. Apples,pears, and cherries, also promise well. Instruction of the Blind .- The institution at Philty pupils. The branches of instruction are reading. writing, grammar, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geography, natural philosophy, history, vocal and instrumental music, the German language. The pupils make shoes, brushes, baskets, mats and matresses: make shoes, brushes, baskets, mats and matresses: the females sew. A printing press in the house supplies text-books, and a monthly magazine for the blind. By the death of Mr. Birch, the institute becomes the legatee of his property to the amount of at least one hundred thousand dollars. The sum necessary for the support and instruction of fifty pupils is about \$15,000. As specimens of the advance made by the pupils, the report furnishes compositions in prose, poetry and music, and a fac simile of writing.—8. S. Jour.

Riot and Conflagration .- A riot more disgraand serious in its consequences than any we have Thursday last week. It grew out of meetings of aboli-tionists in the New Pennsylvania Hall, which had just been erected at great expense, for scientific purposes, and free discussion. Messrs. Garrison, &c., held forth in the hall on Wednesduy, and though there were indications of violence, the audience were permitted to retire unmolested. During Thursday the Hall was open, and one or two lectures were delivered. Large numbers congregated in the vicinity, and it was evi-

numbers congregated in the vicinity, and it was evident there was a purpose of injury.

In the afternoon the Mayor went to some of the leading members of the society owning the building, and represented to them the great danger of continuing to hold their meetings, and he especially urged upon them the propriety of not assembling that evening, as he had every reason to believe there was an organized band prepared to break up the meeting, and perhaps do injury to the building—and crowded as the walk must be by company, this could not be done without personal injury and loss of life. It was done without personal injury and loss of life. It was agreed to forego the evening meeting, and the Mayor took the keys, and went out and addressed the persons then in the street, stating that there would be no meeting, and requested them as good citizens to retire. The people cheered they Mayor, who returned to his office, placing persons to bring information of nay attempt at injury, calling around him all his disposable force, and having some volunteers.

Early in the evening, notice was given that a crowd had come down the street and was attacking the North side of the Hall; the Mayor hastened up Fifth street packets, with his force, and when he met the crowd, which was dense and numerous, he sprung me without personal injury and loss of life.

ps Cherry street, with his force, and when he met the crowd, which was dense and numerous, he sprung be stated in the Mayor, but not one person appeared to give aid. It was then seen that those who had assailed the building, had broken open the doors and lower windows, had obtained entrance and were beating out the upper windows. By this time the Mayor and his police had attempted to arrest the course of destruction—but they were assailed with clubs, and almost every one severely wounded. Col. Watmongh, the sheriff, also made an attempt to restore peace, and save the building, but he was attacked, severely bruised, and narrowly escaped.

The persons inside then gathered the benches, chairs and books in a heap, set fire to them, and then

left the Hall. The engines hastened to the spot, but the firemen were allowed to play only upon those houses endangered by the flame, so that before 10 o'clock the whole wood work of the Hall was entirely destroyed-and shortly afterward the crowd, which consisted of many thousands, began to disperse.

More Outrages.—The Philadelphia Inquirer

Saturday, gives the particulars of further

proceedings.

A tunult occurred last night at the Orphan School colored boys, in 13th street, near Callowhill We learn from various sources that it was rumored in the course of the day, that an abolition meeting was U. S. Troops.—The steamboat Charleston, Captain Hebbard, arrived at Savannah, on Tucsday, Sthinst from Black Creek, with three companies from the 2d Regiment U. S. Artillery, under the command of Lieut. Col. Crano. The steamboat Forester, Capt. Drake, with three companies U. S. Artillery, under the command of Lieut. Washington, arrived yesterday, and left in the steamboat Richmond (and two boats).

The windows of a house in an alley at the back of the coarse of the day, that an abolition meeting was to have been held in the school room. This caused some excitement, and a large concourse of people repaired thither about half past S, broke open the edifice, and, as is supposed set it on fire. The alarm was specify given, and the freuen hastened to the specific property of the coarse of the day, that an abolition meeting was to have been held in the school room. This caused some excitement, and a large concourse of people repaired thither about half past S, broke open the edifice, and, as is supposed set it on fire. The alarm was specify given, and the freuen hastened to the specific property given and some succeeded in quenching the flames.

The windows of a house in an alley at the back of the coarse of the day, that an abolition meeting was to have been held in the school room.

the east side of Franklin square, were broken by a crowd of people last evening, about dusk.

An individual was arrested about 9 o'clock last evening, while attempting to force an entrance into the Cherry street school house.

The Sentinel says:—"The loss of the building

falls upon the city, according to a law enacted a year or two ago." The building was new, and cost \$40,000.

More Rioting - A riotons disposition manifested More Rioting.—A riotous cusposition manuscicu-itself at Philadelphia, throughout the whole of Satur-day, and in the evening broke out into actual violence. An attempt was made by a mob to excite the populace to destroy the African Church in Sixth, Lonisard Street, but the energetic conduct of the Re-corder, Mr. Rush, sustained by the general cry of the citizens, "support the law! support the law!" was another serious and happily efficacious in preventing disgraceful event in the City of Penn.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Levi L. Cook, to Miss Catherine R. Trevet.

—Mr. Samuel W. Little, of Newcastle, Me. to Miss Elizabeth

B. Clarke, of this city. In Quincy, on Sunday evening last, Mr. James H. Swett, the firm of Foster & Swett, of Concord, N. H. to Miss Ly-In Quincy, on Sunday evening last, Mr. James H. Swett, of the firm of Foster & Swett, of Concord, N. H. to Miss Lydia Jane Douk, of Charlestown.

In Ukridge, on Wednesday, May 9, by Rev. Mr. Grosvenor, Rev. Albert Cole, of Bluehill, Me. to Miss Sarah Judson, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Judson.

In Westboro' April 2d, by Rev. Mr. Kittredge, Mr. Peter Lienett, to Miss Almira Winslow, both of Medway—Also, Mr. Calvin P. Kinsman, to Miss Lacy M. Forbes, both of Westboro'—At Hopkinton, April 2d, Mr. Alvah Orma, to Miss Betsey F. Gamage, both of H.—April 10, at Westboro', Mr. Augusts M. Smith, of Hopkinton, to Miss Harriet E. Johnson, of Westboro'.—April 12, Mr. Edmond Fassett, to Miss Mr. K. Genter, S. Forbush, both of Westboro', and Mr. Algusts M. Smith, of Hopkinton, to Miss Harriet E. Johnson, of Westboro'.—April 12, Mr. Edmond Fassett, to Miss Mary E. Forbush, both of Westboro', and Miss Mary B. Harrington, of Westboro'.—Also, at Grafton, May 8th, Mr. William E. Tidd, of Mariboro', to Miss Sarah S tone, of Grafton.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mary Pitty, daughter of Mr. James Pitty, aged 19.—21st inst, Mrs. Susan Chandler, wife of Mr. Andrew J. Chandler, 39.—On Sunday Isat, Mr. Samuel Vaughan, Jr. 30. In Cambridgeport, on the 21st Isat. Mrs. Hannah Chaplin, 54, widow of the inte Dr. James C. Chaplin.

In Lincoln, on Friday Isat, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, reliet of Dr. Richard Russell, 86.

In Monoau, Mrs. May 4th, Elizabeth B. only daughter of Dea. Andrew W. Forter, 13 years.

In Marbhronni, Capt. Mrs. Herrinten, 54.

In Wendall, May 4th, of lung fever, Betsey, wife of Dea. Levi Stone, aged 65. During her illness, between paroxysms of plan sile would say, "How pleasant to lie herre—I long to see Jeans. I know, I know that he is precious. The love of God passell all understanding."

passetà all understanding."

In West Boylston, on the 12th inst. very suddenly, Thomas B. Davis, Enq. aged 31 years—Postmaater for several years past, and much inmented by a numerous circle of friends and relatives, to whom he endoared himself by his many amiable relatives, to whom he nedoared himself by his many amiable. qualities.
Died, in Woburn, May 10th, of typhus fever, Mrs. Susan Mgap, 70, widow of the Rov. Samuel Mcad, late of Amesbu-

by in alience. I refer to the delight which she ever expressed, both by word and example, for the institutions of the goupel. Her love for the sauctuary has seldom been surpassed. She could say with the Psalmiat, "One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the Lord and to inquire in his temple." And the last Sabbath which she spent on earth, it was her privilege to sit in the place where she loved to worship. Nor did she delight in the sanctuary alone. She loved to meet "where prayer was wont to be made;" and always rejoiced in the society of her Christian friends. The duties of religion seemed to be inter-woven, as it were, with her natural, as well as spiritual life. On the last day in which she was permitted to enjoy the use of her reason, it was my privilege to converse with her re-woven, as it were, with her natural, as well as spiritual life. On the last day in which she was permitted to enjoy the use of her reason, it was my privilege to converse with her restricted to the subject of the could hope, even in death. At that time she was in terest in the subject of religion than a secretary a designer interest in the opportunity of the could hope, even in death. At that time she was in the enjoyment of a good degree of health, and little thought that her hope was to be tested so soon. Her Lord had delayed his coming long; but when he celled, it was at an unexpected hour. Yet as we have every reason to believe, he found her, in the stitude of a faithful servant, with her loing girt about with truth, and her lamp trimmed and burning, waiting the coming of her Master. Though the cry was unexpectedly made at midnight, "Behold the bridgeroom cometh;" having oil in her vessel with her lamp, he was ready to go out to meet him. And now, having closed her earthly pflgrimage, she has soon as we believe, to join the pure, the spotless throng which surrounds the eternal throne; for such is the sacciety of the blessed above; of such are the multitude composed who are r

Massachusetts Missionary Society.—The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Missionary Society will meet as Perkins & Marvins. 11 H Hashington street, on Tuesday the 29th inst. at 8 o'clock A. M. Meeting of the Society for business at 10 o'clock at the Vestry of Markborc Chapel. Public meeting of the Society and its friends, at half past 7 o clock in the evening, in the Marborc Chapel.

R. S. Storras, Acting Socretary.

Boston, May 10th, 1838. GROWGE ROURDS, Clerk.

PASTOR SI. ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The annual meeting of this body, will be holden at the Old South Church in Boston, on Tuesday, May 29, at 4 o'clock P. M. when the annual second will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Icle, of Medway, and the Association organized. If the members will call at the hockstore of Messrs. Perkins & Marvin, No. 114 Washington street, they will be directed to suitable accommodations.

2w Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

AMERICAN PEACE SUCIETY.—This Society will hold its out th Annual Meeting in Boston, on Tuesday the 29th inst. the Marlhoro Chapel. Public exercises at 3 o'clock P. M. then an abstract of the Annual Report will be read, and Adversess made; after which there will be a meeting for the hole of officers, and other business. Geo. C. Beckwith, theaten, May 19, 1838.

Cor. Sec. A. P. S. AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—The twenty fourth at

The American Doctrinal Tract Society will hold their nex mual meeting, on Wednesday, 30th inst. 12 1-20 clock r. m. the Depository. The Executive Committee will meet

The American convenience of the Massachusetts Sabba and decire of the Depository. The Executive Committee will meet ame day, at 8 o'clock a. w. at the same place.

Braintree, May 14, 1888. Jonas Perkins, Rec. Sec'ry.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Sabba and other business, we well as the choice of oilleers and other business.

The Boston Seamen's Friend Society will hold their annual mees, at the Seamen's Seving Bulk, 17 Tremont Row, on Monday P. M. at half past 3 o'clock, May 28th, 1838. Annual meeting at Marboro Chapel, Bedneady, 11 A. M. May 39th.

The Middlesex South Association will meet at the house of Rev. Mr. Storrs, in Holliston, on Tuesday, June 5th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely.

E. D. Moore, Scribe.

The Harcester North Conference of Churches will meet in Templeton, at the Meetinghouse of Rev. Lewis Babin, June 12th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Home Missionary Society, the Bible Society, and the Sablath School Society will also meet in connection with the Conference. The churches, and also the above named societies are requested to send delegates.

Gion Goorwan, Sectry.

GEO. GOODWRAR, Sec'ry.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Cheshire Conference of Churches will be opened at Nelson, June 13th, 1853, at 10 o' clock A. M. with a sermon, by Rev. Mr. Riggs, (or his substitute Rev. Mr. Rockwood;) and that the several associations connected with it, will hold their anniversaries on that and the two following days as usual; yie. He slabshath School Union at 2 P. M.; and the Narrative of the State of Religion in the evening; June 14th, at 9 o'clock A. M. the Education Society, and at 2 P. M. the Bible Society; and June 15th, at 9 A. M. the Home Missionary Society; and at 2 P. M. the Poreign Missionary Society. It is earneafly desired that all reports be sent at least one week previous to the Meetings; viz. thise on Sabhath Schools to Rev. Mr. Bulrahaw; those on the Education Society to Rev. Mr. Gerould; those on the Education Society to Rev. Mr. Gerould; those on the Education Society to Rev. Mr. Gerould; those on the Education Society to Rev. Mr. Gerould; those on the Bible and Home Missionary Societies to Rev. Mr. Danforth; and those on Foreign Missions to the Clerk of Conference.

New FOLKE AUXILIARY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Annual

NORFOLE AUXILIARY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Norfolk Auxiliary Education Society, will be teld in Foxborough, at the Rev. Mr. Pierce's Meetinghouse, on Wednesday, the 13th day of June, at 16 o'clock A. M. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, of South Braintree. Public services to commence at 11 o'clock.

Milton, May 21st, 1838. 2w. Samuel W. Correns, Sec'ry.

Brighton Market-Monday, May 21, 1838.

From the Duity Advertiser & Patriot.

At market, 310 Reef Cattle, 28 pairs Working Oxen, 43 Coves and Calves, 300 Sheep, and 280 Shiene. About 75 Reef Cattle remain unsold.

Fatrons,—Reef Cattle,—First quality at 8.50; second quality 50 a 38 third quality 37.

Working Oxen.—Sales were made at \$55, 67.55, and 100. Coves and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$30, 35, 36, 45 & 60. Sectine.—Sales by 126 for Sows, and 13e for Barrows, weighing less than 1901bs; 10 ver 100 lbs 10 a 11c. One lot of large hogs from Philadelphia.—price asked 86 for lots.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"WHE YOUNG HOUSE-KEEPER; or, Thoughts on Food and Cookery—by Wm. A. Alcott, author of the 'Young Wife,' &c. . James's Christian Professor—Williams's Missionary Enter-prises in the South Sea Islands. The Young Mother, or Management of Children in regard to health: by Wm. A. Alcott. Third stereotype edition, much

entering by Vent. A. Arcott. Third stereotype edition, much related—like. The Young Wife, or Duties of Woman in the Marriage Relation, by Wm. A. Alcott. 4th edition. Book of Fruits being a Descriptive Catalogue of the most raluable varieties of the Pear, Appile, Peach, Plum and Chery, for New Englance Culture. By Robert Manning. To which is added, the Culture. By Robert Manning. To which is added, the results of the Pear, Appile, Peach, Plum and Cheryery, and the Grapes with modes of Culture. Also, hardy Pranamental Trees and Shrubs. With plates. First series, pt 1808.

for 1838.

Memoirs of Whitefield, by Robert Phillip. For Sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street. May 25.

DAY'S ACADEMY.

HE Summer Term will commence on Tuesday, the reaction of June, and continue twelve weeks.

Turrios. Common English branches, \$3,50. Hele Lauguage, \$4,70. English the second of the June 1. House the first the principal of this Institution, the swear character of the acc, the high literary attainments of Mr. Harris, the Principal of this Institution, the systematic and thorough course of istruction he has adopted, and the correct discipline he assistants, combine to make this Institution worthy the libral patronage of the public.

A Preceptress or Assistant will be procured, as the wants of the Academy may demand.

M. EVERETT, Per Order.

M. EVERETT, Per Order.

Dr. Wayland, Providence—Hon. J. G. Car
Dr. Wayland, Providence—Hon. J. G. Car-

M. EVERETT, Per Order.

REFERENCES.—Dr. Wayland, Providence—Hon. J. G. Car
er, Lancaster—Hon. J. J. Fiske, and Philo Sanford, Esq..
Wreatham.

Wrentham, May 25, 1898.

HOARYHEAD,

A ND the Vallies Below; or Truth through Fiction, by Ja-cob Abbott, author of the Young Christian. This day published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington Ureal. THE PREACHER; OR, Sketches of Original Sermons, chiefy selected from the manuscripts of two eminent Divines of the last century, for the use of Lay Preachers and Young Ministers. To which is prefixed, a familiar Essay on the Composition of a Sermon, from the second London Edition. 2 webs. From For-sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington st. 25.

Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises, N 1 vol. 8vo. handsome sheep. Also, Benson's Sermons, 7 vols. 12mo. For sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington street.

May 25.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

NEW BOOKS, &c.c.

TOR sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S—Oliver Twist, or the Parish Boy's Progress, by Charles Dickens, (Boz) author of the Pickwick Papers, &c. part lat, with 12 illustrations, from designs, by George Cruiksbank.

The Clockmaker; or Bayings and Doings of Samuel Slick, of Slickville.

Etiquetic for Ladies, with hints on the preservation, improvement and display of Fernale Beauty.

Proveniers and display of Fernale Beauty.

The Company of the Papers of the Papers of the 19th century. century.
The Sketch Book, 3 vols; Astoria, 2 vols; Crayon Miscellany; Egypt, Arabia, &c. May 25.

New Book, by Abbett.

OARVIEAD, and the Vallies Below; or Truth through Fiction, by Jacob Abbott.
CONTENTS.—Ferms—The Self-Convicted Mother—Gilbert; or the Sequel—The Unbeliever—The Cliffs of Hoaryhead. In vol. 18mo. 308 pages. Just published and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMELL, No. 9 Corabill. May 25.

Life of Rev. Samuel H. Stearns.

Life of Rev. Samuel H. Stearns, Life and Select Discourses of Rev. Samuel H. Stearns, Life and Select Discourses of Rev. Samuel H. Stearns, July 16, 1837. In one vol. 8vo. 420 pages. Just published and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Cornhill. May 25.

THRISTIAN BAPTISM. An Examination of Prof. Stu-art's Essay on "the Mode of Baptism." By Henry J. ipley, Prof. of Biblical Literature in the Newton Theol. In-

stitution.

Eight Views of Baptism; or Internal Evidences of Adult
Baptism; being a review of "The Baptized Child." By
William Hague, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Provi-The Design of Baptism. By Ira Chase, Prof. of Biblical Theology in the Newton Theol. Institution. Theology in the Newton Theol. Institution. The Baptism of the Newton Theol. Institution of all the Section of the New Testament which relate to the Chase of the New Testament which relate to the continuous with the sacred text impartially examined, and the sense supported by numerous extracts from the most eminent and learned writers. To which is added, a short examination of the rise and grounds of Infant Baptism. By R. Peneitly.

Peter and Benjamin. A familiar dialogue on the subject of Close Communion. By Gustavus F. Davis, D. D. For sale by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, 59 Wash-

DEVOTIONS AT HOME:

COMPRISING Family Prayers, by William Wilberforce.

And the Spirit of Prayer, by Hannah More,—Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father
may be glorifled in the Son.—John xiv. 13.—Promise of Jesus
Christ.—Published by JAMES LORING, 132 Washington St.
CONYENTS.—Devotion for the Week. By William Wilberforce. Prayer for Sunday Morning, By Hannah More. Prayers, nelected from the "Family Prayers" of the Rev. Joha

force. Prayer the "Family Prayers" of the Rev. soundswete, D. D.

The Spirit of Prayer.—The Necessity of Prayer founded on the Corruption of Human Nature; The Duty of Prayer inferred from the Heiplessness of Man, Prayer.—His Deduktion On the Efficacy of Prayer; Vain Excuses for the Neglect Prayer; Errort in Prayer.—The Lord's Prayer; Store the Neglect Prayer; Errort in Prayer in the Model of the Lord's Prayer; Or Prayer; Prayer in the Model of the Lord's Prayer; Of Prayers and Prayer; Prayer of Prayer and Prayer; In Prayer and Praise; On Intercessory Prayer; The Practical Results of Prayer exhibited in the Life of the Christian in the World; The Consolations of Prayer in Affiction Sickness, and Death.

On the importance of aiming at an elevated standard of Piety. By a Village Pastor. With an Introductory and by the Part Br. Alexander of Piety International Justice and Standard Stand

NOTICE.

THE attention of CLERCYMEN, who may be present at the Anniversaries, is respectfully solicited to the Union Handle Decrossary, an entirely new and valuable work, in an entirely new and valuable work, in the Decrossary of the World of thousand and five hundred references will only work of interesting and five hundred references will be used to the Union, and for sale at the Depositrony, No. 22 COURT 87., Bosrow, at 75 coats, and other prices, according to the paper and binding.

This Volume has been prepared with great care, and with the labor of several years.

liabor of several years.

design is twofold: 1st. To answer all the common purso of a Bible Dictionary, by furnishing such information on our topics of inquiry (relating to the geography, naturally, property, biography, and antiquities of the Bible) as ordinarily are to readers or students of the sacred volume. 2dly, Tiet the inquirer to various sources of further and more mi

3. It aims to present facts and conclusions, rather than guments and discussions.
4. It is compiled on strictly union principles, and is being to embrace the great truths of the fible, (such as are empty of by the Spirit of God in the conversion of souls.) with trespassing on rights of conscience or freedom of opinion.
5. It is full and decided on many topics about which of

of the pages of the Dictionary as they have been prepared for the press; and they have also been submitted to the critical examination of several others, both clergymen and laymen. Recommendations of the work have been given by the following, among many others—Frofessor Stuart, Rev. Dr. Alceber, Marchael and Marchael and St. Bernston Recorder, New York Frangelint, Christian Witness, Boston Recorder, New England Specton, Christian Witness, Boston Recorder, New England Specton, Christian Witness, Institute of the State of the American Biblical Repository, &c. &c.

At the Depository may be had pamphlets prepared for gratific the property of the American Sunday School Union; Annual Sernon delivered before the Society, Hints to aid in the organization of Subbath Schools in the country, Brief exposition of the Bosichelples of the American Sunday School Union; Design and Charaeter of the publications of the Society, Sketch of the publications of the Society, Sketch of the plan for supplying a Choice Lill Descriptive Catalogues of all the publications of the American Sunday School Union; design and charaeter of the of the American Sunday School Union; design and the School Sin of the Sacriptive Catalogues of all the publications of the American Sunday School Union; in which the characteristics of each are briefly explained, and by which any book, for any particular purpose, may be selected at a glance.

Between five and six hundred Reading books, including

any book, for any particular purpose, may be selected at a glance. Hetween five and six hundred Reading books, including nearly four hundred, handsomely bound, in volumes of uniform size, prepared for, and published by the American Sunday School Union, are constantly for sale as above; the bound volumes for 70 Dollars, or one mill, and two thirds, per page. Depostronty, No. 22 Gours were sense. WM. B. TAPPAN, May 25.

Agent American Sunday School Union. VOUTH'S COMPANION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, at the Office of the BOSTON RECORDER. PRICE ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

ONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER.—Natural
Son. Temperance. Scenes in Ohio.—No. 5. Stories of Elizabeth.—No. 3. The Removal. The Magpie. The Boy and
the Infidel. The Dying Boy's Question. Who wrote tile Bible! Juvenile Temperance Advocate. A Mother's last Frayer Remembered. Shocking Accidents. The Robin. Lines. 25.

WHITE'S, 45 Hanover street, Boston. DRY GOODS AND BONNETS.

WHITE'S, 45 Hanover street, Dorons.

DRY GOODS AND BONNETS.

In the lower Store may be found, a general assortment of a Dry Goods, such as are wanted in families generally, as lected expressly for the retail trade. An extensive and beautiful assortment of callooss, prince lawns and muslins, white goods, cottons, linear, since, cambrie trimmings, hostery, wear, shawls, embrodiery, were stuffs for men's and boy's goves, &c. Constant prince the stuffs for men's and boy's wear, shawls, embrodiery, were chart in making up, their assortment might fisher arried to farticles here, in small questities, more to their merchants in an especious hall, up stairs, earlies, and the stuff of the stuff

BOARD.

BOARD,

CLERGYMEN from the Country may obtain ples
rooms and board, in a central and retired part of
city, where there are but few boarders, on application at
BAGGETT'S, No. 5 Breattle Square. Sin. May 4.

5 Howard street.

Poetry.

For the Boston Recorder ELEGIACK. Mrs. M. Anderson, of Landisburg, P. Died April 17, 1838.

The few I have tried in this hellow world Like jewels of worth in chaff impearled— Have paled as I looked, and faded away Tave paid as I looked, and saded away
To shine in coronals of perfect Day.
The few I have loved in its desolate path,
Who lightened its sorrows and blunted its scath,
Have followed each other on speedier wing,
Impatient for glory. O God, what a thing
Of misery and mocking is one thus bereft;
All gone life's endearments, and he alone left:
Why is it the gifted and gracious, who thus
Almost the whole assets redgen from the curve. Almost the whole species redeem from the curse Of selfishness, -deeply burnt into the heart .-Of selfshness,—deeply burst into the heart,— Just show what was Eden, and, pluming, depart— Just come on our darkness with light that illumes Like the storm-flash that leaves us to drearier gloo Just make us in love with real goodness, and then Vanish like angels from bowers of men? Is it to wean us from all that below Glads us and cheats with ephemeral show? Bidding us look, and feel nothing is true
Or beautiful long on the dust we have trod—
That the true and the lovely are only for God? Such, Mary! wast thou-and invited to range The pathway of brightness, but little the che The garment of clay that but cumbered, and then, For transports, mortality never may ken! return thy farewell, and hence softly will tread The path that yet winds mid the dying and dead, And checking, at thought of thy freedom, the tear, As time takes each link up that fetters me here, Will thank our kind Father a holier rest, Will thank our kind Father a holler rest,
A balm for the mourner, a home for the blest
Are thine, where is garnered nor falsehood nor fully.
Nor tears of the broken, nor dark melancholy—
But where the sweet fountains that murmur is acoude
Of music, are flowing o'er happing grounds; Where wander forever in beautiful bloom Where the hand of clear jasper ne'er eche the sigh;

Whose walls of clear jasper ne'er eche the sigh; Where yet I may hope, in the supphire-laid street others long wept for, to meet. Boston, May 16th, 1833

Discussion.

SLAVERY IN THE TIME OF CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES .- NO. V.

In attempting to throw some light on the inquiry, why did not Christ and his Apostles make direct attacks upon Slavery? I would

reply negatively.

2. They did not refuse to do this because they approved of the institution of Slavery, or had any improper sympathy with slaveholders. In vain is our appeal made to the Bible in the state of the support of Slavery. It was an institution of paganism in its origin, which the Jewish law tolerated, just as it did polygamy and divorce. The reason for this toleration was the "hardness of heart," among the recently enslaved Israelites; or, according to modern apprehen-sions, the reason was, that no reformation can be successful, which starts on so far before be successful, which starts on so far before public opinion and feeling as to cut off communication with what is left behind. This I think is sufficiently evident from the fact, that a Hebrew could never be made a slave, according to the law of Moses. That law never made a slave of any man. It merely transferred him from the hands of a cruel Gentile to a merciful Jew. And in regard to the New Testament, who that has read the parable of the good Samaritan, or the golden rule, or the "new commandment" of Christ, can believe that he or his Apostles approved of Slavery? Still, they said nothing against it directly. The say that their silence arose from an improper sympathy with slaveholders, would be to destroy all confidence in them, as infallible teachers, sent from God to enlighten the world. It follows conclusively, that good men may decline stroy all confidence in them, as infallible teachers, sent from God to enlighten the world. It follows conclusively, that good men may decline to make any direct attack upon Slavery, with-out any improper sympathy with slaveholders. It would be gratifying to some men of a "meek and quiet spirit," and might tend to promote public harmony, to see an admission of this truth in some of the journals devoted to the

welfare of the slave.

3. In the negative. Christ and his Apostles did not decline to make direct attacks upon Slavery because it was a political institution, sustained by the civil law. Was not idolatry as really a political institution, and as much sustained by law as Slavery? The manner in which the Apostles assaulted this, shows that which the Apostes assaulted this, shows that they feared not death, nor reproach, nor shame, in opposing sin, however legalized. And besides, Slavery is not, and never was merely a political institution. In all ages and places, there is much in it, and connected with it, that is moral, or more properly I fear, immoral. Why did this evil, in its moral relations, es-Why did this evil, in its moral relations, escape the censure of Christ and his Apostles?

My answer is, that direct attacks upon Slavery are not the best way to destroy it.

1. It is not best for those who seek its destruction. Christian reformers must be kind.

When they cause to be so, they forfeit the

When they cease to be so, they forfeit the character of Christian reformers. Now what is it, that infuses the spirit of kindness into the hearts of those who assail the strong holds of idolatry, the friends of Foreign Missions? Is a consideration of the miseries of idola-The thought of what they suffer here, and what they must suffer hereafter, unless converted, fills the missionary orator, and writer, and pleader and donor, with the spirit of gentleness, with tenderness and compassion; and makes the missionary himself, an angel of kindness and patience. What is it that makes the advocate of temperance a kind and com-passionate man? Is it not the thought of the miseries of the drunkard and his family? speak compassionately of the poor heathen and the poor drunkard. In this very vital respect, an attempt to reform slaveholders differs from other reformations attempted in our day. We neither give nor receive any chapters upon the miseries of the slaveholder. The poor slaveholder is a combination of words that sounds atrangely in our ears. We think of him, for holder is a combination of words that strangely in our ears. We think of him, for he is so represented to us, as indolent and lordly, sitting at his ease, and wallowing in the wealth thrown around him by the sweat, and toil, and blood of his unpaid slaves; the gain this, the loss all theirs. This may be, and this, the loss all theirs. This may be, and the loss all theirs. This may be, and the loss all theirs. The manner of those who sing in a public assembly manner of those who sing in a public assembly the single transfer in the same time, that something better than this will generally be required if our psalmody is to be put upon the right basis. It is not enough that some of the singers manifest individual talent. The manner of those who sing in a public assembly wealth thrown around him by the sweat, and toil, and blood of his unpaid slaves; the gain all his, the loss all theirs. This may be, and in some instances doubtless is, a caricature of the slaveholder. My own impression is, that were my thoughts employed only on the comfurts of this present life, I should choose my lot in the slave's cabin, rather than in the paramy where I should be obliged to set, the maslor, where I should be obliged to act the mas-Still, such is not the feeling of the antihavery community. They think of nothing in the slaveholder, but his vice, his wrong doing. ing in His miseries are not taken into the account, And what is the effect? Where is the founda-tion for kindness towards him in the hearts of those who attempt his reformation? There And instead of kindness

illustrated by the case of Mr. Jay, of Albany who, he said, is a kind-hearted, gentlemanly man, as ever lived, notwithstanding his book. Now Christ and his Apostles insisted much upon love, and were opposed to indignation. This, probably was one reason, that they made Nours truly, FREE DISCUSSION.

Music.

From the New York Observer, by Request. CLAIMS OF CHURCH MUSIC, -- NO. III.

Whose duty is it to sing the praises of trous. In a former communication I endeavored to show that the large class of professed Christians who plead the want of talent for their habitual neglect of the praises of God, are for the most part, without any available excuse. And certainly if physical nature has done her part, if the vocal art is to be gradually acquired by Whose duty is it to sing the praises of God? the vocal art is to be gradually acquired by practice—If it is necessarily lost by a course of habitual neglect; and if taste itself is in some measure an acquired faculty—then it would seem to follow of course that all may have some duty to do. It is not necessary that all should be therefore. be theorists, or composers, or teachers, or lead-ers: nor that all should aspire to be chief sing-ers in any proper sense of the phrase. This of course will never be. Nor is it to be presumcourse will never be. Nor is it to be presum-ed that every adult person who has always neg-lected cultivation, will become in any sense a proficient in the art; but I shall endeavor to show hereafter, that all have something which they can do in the furtherance of the cause of

A second class of Christians may next be named, that take a very different ground from that which we have just examined. They acthat which we have just examined. They acknowledged the duty of sucreal production of universalty obligatory, and have no idea of substituting the reading of hymns for the divinely constituted method of singing them. And thus far, they are substantially right. This seems to be the Bible view of the subject as far as it extends. But here they stop. They think it to be the Bible view of the subject as far as it extends. But here they stop. They think it no sin to neglect cultivation altogether; and thus presume to bring, as it were, the blind, the halt, the lame, the torn, and that which costs them nothing, into the sacred service of the sanctuary. And ought we to suppose that such services will meet with a gracious acceptance! In the days of David and Asaph and Heman and Jeduthur, when the Psalms were produced and Jeduthur, when the Psalms were produced under the intallible guidance of inspiration, the people were taught to sing. There were then thousands of teachers, and the people doubtless had a mind to learn. And now while we sing the same themes of praise under the light of a fuller dispensation of the gospel, shall we take less pains than formerly, as to the manner of our songs? Or rather, as the cause for holy gratitude and heart-felt joy increases, should not our songs of praise be increasing in sweet-ness and characteristic expression?

Butlet us once more appeal to the Scriptures, and see what they require which implies the duty of cultivation. In the interpretation of human laws great stress is laid upon definitions. The most important decirations. The most important decisions will frequently turn on the exact signification of a single word. We ought to be no less scrupulous in reference

What then, is it, to sing the praises of God, as contemplated in the Scriptures? Singing, during the whole period in which the Bible was written, was understood to be a sort of furnished at the present day, by the noises which often proceed from the uninstructed members of our religious congregations! Noise is not music, and music is not properly vocal, where the words are not really enforced and where the words are not really enforced and illustrated by the exercise. And vocal music or singing is still in theory, what it ever used to be in ancient days. There are certain ele-ments which enter into the very nature of sing-ing, without which it cannot pretend to de-serve the name. To sing the praises of God in a discordant manner is, if I may be allowed the expression, to sing without singing; and to praise him unintelligibly is not to praise him

at all, so far as concerns the general edification.
The class of individuals to whom I refer, therefore, are quite in error. They give us noise, at once discordant and inarticulate, which does not enter at all into the moral or which does not enter at all into the moral or scientific definition of singing; and the most that can be said in this case is, that while zeal-ous in the imagined performance of an acknowledged duty, they are only making disturbance in church. This as I humbly conceive they have no right to do. They might sing for their own edification, when alone; but at church, where almost every one within hearing is interrupted by them instead of being edified—they cannot exercise their privilege without they cannot exercise their privilege without doing as they would not like others to do by

them in similar circumstances. Far be it from me to represent the present standard of congregational music as being so high, as generally to deprive those who have been called "natural singers," from enjoying their individual privilege. These, however ignorant of the rudiments of the art, they may chance to be, will nevertheless in every instance. chance to be, will nevertheless in every instance, have had much practice with occasional instruction. They will have had, if nothing more, constant opportunities for imitation during some period of their lives; and this is in most cases the chief reason why their ear and voice are such as to distinguish them from the mass of society. Such persons will frequent mass of society. Such persons will frequently sing more to the purpose, than many others whose manner has been sophisticated by bad instruction; and where better singers are not to be found, their voices will be of special service. Whenever these can sing without injury to the music of the place, let them do so. The duty in such cases is perfectly plain.

But let it be remembered at the same time, that southing better then this will generally.

manner of those who sing in a public assembly should be consentaneous. This consentaneous ness enters into the very definition of church music. Without it we can have neither harmony, nor melody, nor rhyme, nor distinct enunciation; but all is noise and jargon. And have shall this enunciation; but all is noise and jargon. And how shall this manner become consentaneous now shall this manner become consentaneous without simultaneous practice and cultivation? It never can be. It is impossible in the nature of things. On this supposition, we might as soon expect clock-work to be regulated by accident,—the wheels of a complicated machine brought together by chance, to move as if all had been constructed by the same master work-man for their given because

seems to be none. And instead of kindness, manifested towards him, may we not exclaim, "what indignation!" This is a dark and heavy cloud, which seems to have spread itself widely at the north. Its contents may find a safe conductor, and they may not. We know of few things more dangerous to the world, than a great mass of indignation. But the raising of this cloud seems, from the nature of the case, a necessary consequence of making "direct attacks" upon Slavery.

Gerrift Smith said, before he turned an abolitionist, that it was impossible for any man to join this crusade without feeling it. This he

other is almost as uniformly observable the performances of our choirs. Here, with few favored exceptions, where the right primbles and feelings are beginning to prevail, all berformed as in the accents of an unknown torue. Even where we have psalm books open fore us, it is not always easy to ascertain whate-Even where we have passin books open tore us, it is not always easy to ascertain whateresise stanza or line of a stanza is falling om the lips of the choir. Is this what is rhtly implied in singing the praises of God! Vill the Searcher of hearts look upon such offengs

the Searcher of hearts look upon such offengs with divine complacency!
How absurd then is the idea that cultivion is unnecessary. Church music has its disact, specific claims, which ought never to beieglected or undervalued. The present star of the art calls loudly for a reform; and if pysical nature has been so bountful as has een shown, and if cultivation is in all cases idispensable to the right improvement of mucal powers, then is it not evident that multiples who have hitherto been inactive, ought to ome forward and put their hands to the worl in good earnest? What might thus be effected is good earnest? What might thus be effected is sufficiently evident as we have seen from he history of past times. We want but the zal, history of past times. We want but the zat, the disinterestedness, the industry of forner ages. With these the good work would son be accomplished. Who will arise and build?

Miscellany.

LOOK AFTER THAT YOUNG MAN! He is a professor of religion. His actions, however, would not give you such an impression. He came to the city two or three years since, and being unacquainted with Christian friends, we note that the Sabbath, and thus became unsettled. es on the Sabbath, and thus became unsettled. Never having been particularly invited to unite with any one of the churches here, he has omitted doing so, although he has a letter of dismission and recommendation from the church to which he belongs, of which no use has yet been made. He has, as a necessary consequence of the absence of Christian watch and sympathy, neglected duty, and gradually become cold and worldly. More than this—he has been left to commit sins at which he would have shuddered in former days. He has disgraced religion, and is in a state of comparative have shuddered in former days. He has dis-graced religion, and is in a state of comparative indifference respecting his past and present conduct. His companions, for the most part, are impenitent persons, and he shuns those who might lead him to a better state. And while this is going on, I fear that his parents, confiding in his principles, and his brothers and sisters, failing to see in his probable lessened. correspondence, the true state of the case, are imagining that all with their son and brother is well. The church, too, from which he has received a letter of dismission, suppose him to be removed from their watch and care, and have

no apprehensions respecting him.
I wish, Mr. Editor, to appeal, through your columns, to the pastors and churches in the country in relation to those who are dismissed and recommended to other churches. Do you know that the letters which you give

to those who go out from you, are used?

Do you know that that young man or woman who has left your Christian community is enjoying such watch and counsel as we all need. (according to the best principles of philosophy and common sense, as well as the Bible,) that we may be kept in the path of duty? If such letters have not been made use of, these indi-viduals are still under your care; have still claims upon you which cannot be shaken off. You are bound to watch over them; and oh! if such watch and counsel had been exerted, how many young men of promise might have been saved to the church, but who are now in a back-slidden and worldly state!

Dear Christian brethren, shall not these lambs of the flock be cared for?

LETTER FROM NEW YORK
A Correspondent of the Portland Mirror, under date
of New York, May 11, makes the following interestng remarks respecting the Anniversaries in that city:

Most of the Anniversaries have been held in the Broadway Tabernacle, a spacious sanctua-ry that may hold possibly three thousand, and comfortably two thousand. I judge that about eighteen hundred have been in attendance here in the morning and evening. The great as-semblies have appeared uniformly attentive and interested; though seldom, I think, has there been an appearance of the deep solemni-ty and subdued devotion, which we not unfreuently witness in our own Anniversaries. I

of Maine or its churches have more piety than their Western brethren, but to the fact that they have a different organization. It is a happy arrangement that all the important Charitable Societies of Maine are associated with the Conference of Churches. Thus they come together to talk first and chiefly of Christ who gether to talk first and chiefly of Christ who died for them, and to unite their prayers to God who has promised to bestow the Holy Spirit on them. Secular matters are secondary and subsidiary. I should except from the remark I have made, the meeting to-day for the benefit of the American Board. This was a solemn meeting. As the assembly were ada solemn meeting. As the assembly were addressed by President Hopkins, of Williams College, by President Carroll of Hampleon-Sydney College, and particularly by the Rev. A. Grout, Missionary to the Tulu's of South Afri-ca, none were unaffected. Mr. Grout said he had told a company of Tulu children whom he had been instructing, that he was coming to this country, and asked them what he should bring them on his return. An interesting boy promptly answered; "bring us more Mission-aries to teach us." He had scarcely reached the shore of this country, when he was informed that 30 men were under appointment from the Board who could not be sent out for want of funds. He said the committee did not assure him, that he should be sent back; they had not yet assured him; he did not know had not yet assured him; he did not know whether he should be sent back; he left it with the churches to decide whether he should go back. If they would not send him, what would that little boy think of the Missionary who did not return as he promised to do? What would become of that little boy! He feared that boy and others who had been instructed would per and others who had been instructed would per-ish. Near the close of this meeting, there was an agitation of the question arising from the controversy between voluntary and strictly ec-clesiastical organizations—a prelude of what is to be on the next-week, in Philadelphia. I cannot but have hope, for as I looked upon some fathers in the church whom I have long known, their countenances bespoke distress, and I thought, an agony of prayer; and the countenances of others never seen by me before, I thought indicated the same feeling and the

same action.

Christians came to the anniversaries of this year with unusual anxiety. The past year has been peculiar. Clouds and darkness have brooded over the commercial and pecuniary affairs of this nation. It was feared that every charitable society would have to tell a tale of lankrupter. But the institutions for serious bankruptcy. But the institutions for saving the nation and the world have held on their way. They have done more. Several of them

day. I consented-not that I wished to that day. I consented—not that I wished to look upon the suffering man, but rather that I might have an opportunity of seeing how operations were conducted in these dwellings of the afflicted. I seated myself by the side of my friend, while my eye wandered about the room, resting on knives, saws, and other instruments which lay on the table before me, painting to my imagination the scenes of anguish which those walls had witnessed, and exciting in my heart pity for those poor sufferers who were from day to day extended on that sheeted table. As I was meditating on the 'many ills which flesh is heir to,' the door opened, and upon a board was brought in a opened, and upon a board was brought in a man exhausted with disease and worn out with man exhausted with disease and worn out with pain. He was laid on the table, and the instruments of amputation readily prepared. The bloodless face and the trembling form told us that the sufferer was conscious of his situation, and dreaded the pain that he was about to endure. Perhaps, thought I, as I looked upon the mortified and deadened limb, perhaps that man is a father who has a wife perhaps that man is a father, who has a wife and children to mourn over his misfortunes, and friends to minister to his wants—but none are here—he is to bear his pains alone. The saw soon followed the knife, and soon the limb was off. As the surgeon was taking up the arteries, curiosity led me to inquire the cause of the disease, and my feelings were indescri-bable when I was told-'whilst in a state of intoxication, for want of a better shelter, he slept in a barn and froze his feet!' I was faint and sick with the sight, and rose to leave the room. The hand of my friend held me by the shoulder, while he asked me if I did not intend to see the whole operation! Is it not already done? I inquired. No the other is to be be in the open air, and relieve my ear and heart from the cries of the unfortunate man. If I have listened unmoved to temperance lectures and temperance addresses, the elo-quence of that place converted me. But the man who provided him with the

rum!—I would that he were there—and if the groans of that suffering man could not reform him, 'neither would he be persuaded though one rose from the dead.'—Olive Branch.

A GIANT.

A Belgian journal contains a curious account of a giant, who, having made his fortune by exhibiting himself to the idle and curious in various countries, has lately retired to his na tive town, Verviers, near Liege. Although of truly colossal magnitude, with thighs as large as the bodies of ordinary sized men, and a thumb which a boy twelve years old cannot grasp, he is symmetrically proportioned, and has a head and countenance rivalling in beauty and grandeur the grate of the Olympian. ty and grandeur the casts of the Olympian Jove. He is not devoid of education, and con-verses on most subjects with good sense. As no room was high enough to contain him, he no room was high enough to contain time, no has been obliged to have another made to suit, by removing ceilings, and thus converting two stories of his house into one, heightening the doors, and making other alterations in propordoors, and making other alterations in propor-tion. His furniture is upon the same graed scale; the seat of his arm chair is upon a level with an ordinary table, and his table, with a chest of drawers, and his bed filling an entire room. His boots cost 80f. a pair, his hat 60f. He feeds himself with a fork rivalling that with Guy's porridge pot at Warwick Castle, and a spoon of corresponding dimensions. With all these means and appliances, the poor man has no enjoyment of his life. If he walks by day he is followed by all the boys and vagabonds of the town; and if he ventures forth at night, of the town; and if he ventures forth at night, his ears are assailed by the screams of many who take him for some supernatural being. He can have no hope of finding any woman who will venture to marry him, and therefore must remain deprived of all the enjoyments of a domestic circle. He passes his time, consequently, almost in solitude.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Mn. Willis,—In your paper of April 27, under the heading—" Perils of the Sea"—the number of widows in this town is stated to be 59. I have before me the names of 123 women now living in this town who have been left widows by seamen; and some o them have been widows twice or three times. Of their husbands, 62 died at home; 60 abroad; and of the latter 35 were lost at sea. Of a few, it is not ascertained where or how they died. A large number, also, of young unmarried men belonging to this place, have found a watery grave; leaving parents, brothers and sisters to moorn their untimely end. In my im-mediate neighborhood lives a widow, who, two years since, had two sons go from her, never more to resince, had wishin a few mouths past, has lost two sons more in a similar way. While the community feel for the seamen, who spends his life in the midst of exposure and peril, let them not forget his suffering, anxious, disconsulate family at home.

J. A. V. anxious, disconsalate family at home. Chatham, Barnstable Co., April 30, 1838.

To drive Bugs from Vines .- The ravages of the yellow striped bug on cucumbers and incloss may be effectually prevented by sifting charcoal dust over the plants. If repeated two or three times, the plants will be entirely free from annoyance. There is in charcoal some properties so obnoxious to these trou-blesome insects, that they fly from it the instant it is

1778 it was almost reduced to ashes. A very exte 1778 it was almost reduced to ashes. A very extensive fire again occurred here in 1786; and, again in 1796, a dreadful devastation in this way took place, when 300 dwelling houses were destroyed, and a proportional number of stores and other buildings.

NORTHAMPTON FEMALE SEMINARY

NORTHAMPTON FEMALE SEMINARY

To VIE Summer Term will commence on the third Thursday

In May. For particulars and details, both in regard to
the School and the Seminary Boarding House, application
may be made to the Principal, Miss Margarette Dwight,
Northampton, Mass.

In connection with the above advertisement, the Trustees
will take occasion to say, that they have observed the manner and results of study as pursued in this Seminary, with
high and increasing satisfaction. In the eccuracy, variety,
and solace of the attainments of the pupils, embracing whatever is most destrable in the mental and moral culture of the
youthful female mind, they are sequanted with no institution
which they think superior to this.

In regard to the Principal, they feel justified in saying, from
the treatment of the security of the control of the control
forte as an instructress and guardian of the results of her efforte as an instructress and guardian of the results of her efforte as an instructress and guardian of the results of her efforte as an instructress and guardian of the results of her efforte as an instructress and guardian of the results of her efforte as an instructress and guardian of the results of her efforte as an instructress and guardian of the results of her efforte to a second of the seminary, "from the style of
its architecture. Counceted with the Seminary is a pleasant
and well regulated Boarding House, under the charge of the
Principal.

In regard to advantages arising from location, it is believed
that the uncommon beauty of the scenery, and the high moral
character of the town and region, are too generally known
and appreciated, to need description.

In the opinion above expressed, the Trustees believe themselves to be sustained by the conviction of all who have either
visited or patronized the School; and they will take the liberty to refer to the parents and fireins generally of the young
ladies who have been pupils of Miss Duight—among whom
they respectfully name.—In the film insti

PEPPERELL ACADEMY.

nmer Term of this Institution, will commence sendar, the 6th of June next, and continue ele Tuition from \$3.50 to \$1.50. outdon from \$1,25 to \$1,75.

GEORGE COOKE, Principal BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

teschers of vocal music will commence on Wednesday, August 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M. and will be continued daily, as follows, viz:

1. Lectures on the elementary principles of music, in which the method of teaching, according to the "Manual of Instruction," together with such improvements as later experience and observation have suggested, will be fully explained, and practically illustrated.

2. Exercises in singing, designed to improve the taste, and to promote a correct manner of performance in sacred and secular music; including Paslimedy, Chanting and Choruses, in the Secular department.

3. Loctures on the radiments of Harmony and Thorough Base, designed to sid those who desire to become acquainted with the circumst of musical science.

3. Loctures on the radiments of Harmony and Thorough Base, designed to sid those who desire to become acquainted with the circumst of musical science, that thereby uniformity and improvement in the mode of teaching and in the nanner of performing music may be premoted, and the standard and qualifications of teachers and of bringing Schools, consisting of cither solution may be premoted, and the standard and qualifications of teachers and of singing Schools, consisting of cither solution in your conductors elevated.

The whole course will be adapted to the wants of Teachers of Singing Schools, consisting of cither solution in your introduction instruction.

Terms as follows—Admittance to all except the Lectures on Thorough Base, —Five dollars for Gentlemen, and Two dollars and fifty cents for Gentlemen, and One dollar and twenty five cents for Ladies.

Members of previous classes are invited to attend all, except the Lectures on Thorough Base, with the privilege also of introducing a Lady, without charge.

and flay cents for Gentlemen, and One dollar and twenty lave cents for Ladves of previous classes are invited to attend all, except the Lectures on Thorough Base, with the privilege also of introducing a Lady, without charge. Ladies and Gentlemen who intend to join this class are particularly desired to be present at the first meeting—the first leasants being essential to a clear understanding of the waytem. The duration of the course cannot be exactly determined—but will not extend beyond two weeks.

Tickets of admission to be obtained at the Bookstore of Messrs. Perkins & Marvin, No. 114 Washington street. mls. GEO. WM. GORDON, Scoretary Bos. Acad. of Music.

PARENTAL EDUCATION.

A CLERGYMAN AND LADY, with a small family, recently successfully employed in an important Publishool, but now iocated within about 29 miles of Boston, a healthy and pleasant village, of easy access, would receive the age from the specific structure of the specific structure of

Forty Dollars a Year to Indigent Students

THIS amount is appropriated at Monson Academy, (Monson Academy, (Monson Academy, (Monson Academy, Monson Academy, Monson Academy, Monson Academy at those students who are not under the patronage of the American Education Society; and third collars a year to those who are.

In this Academy a thorough course of Classical and English instruction is given by permanent and experienced teachers. The Summer Term will commence, on Wednesday the 23rd of May.

Monson, Mass. May 11, 1838.

3w.

TO YOUNG MEN.

TWIE Subscriber Instructs in Book Keeping, by the most approved torms of Double and Single Entry, and a superior mode of illustration =—also in Astrinseric, Whithead and other branches of education adapted to business;—also it he higher branches of MATHEMATICS and in ALCERBA; and nas himself made very important improvements not yet purished. Apply at No. 22 Joy's Buildings. Satisfactory references given on application. D. GOULD.

Boston, March 30, 1838.

JUST PUBLISHED.

DY GOULD & NEWMAN, Andover and New-York,
Letters from the West Indies; relating especially to
the Danish Island St. Croix, and to the British Islands Antigius, Barbadors and Jamaica. By Sylvester Hovey, late Prof.
of Math. and Nat. Phil. Amherst College.
Proof of the Gennineness of the Writings of the New Testament; for intelligent readers of all classes. Translated
from the German of Dr. H. Ohahausen, Prof. of Theol. in the
University of Erlangen, etc. With Notes, by David Fosdick, Jr.
A Treatise Concerning Eternal and Immutable Morality.
By Ralph Cadworth, D. D. With a Preface, by the Right
Reverend Father in God, Edward Lord Bishop of Durhan,
pp. 143 Syn. This is the only Edition ever published in this
country. Persons who have the English Edition of Dr. Cudworth's works in 4 vols. Evo. will do well to obtain this treaties, as it is not contained in that edition.

May 18.

NEW BOOKS.

and Practical views of the Atonement, by tavius Winslow

Octavins Winslow.

Christ, the theme of the Home Missionary, and argument for Home Missions, by Octavins Winslow.

A Leaf from the Tree of Life; No. 1, The Spirit and the Law of Christianity. Just received and for sale by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, 59 Washington street. May 18.

THE PARADISE OF CHILDREN,

WITH Engravings, and a frontispiece, illustifollowing: "When the ship Duff was about following: "When the ship Duff was about with missionaries to the leather, a stranger boy wen-the captain in the attreets of London, and begged to be as one of the crew. The captain, wishing to try his "I suppose, my lad, you are a good hand at awearing." it," said the boy, with much solemn feeling, " if I to here was awearing in the ship, I would not go on b This little book shews from Zechariah VIII, 5. I. The

The Antidote;

OR, The Ministry Worth Preserving. By Parsons Cooke,
In press, and will be published immediately, by WillPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Corabili. May le.

BOOK OF FRUITS.

DEING a Descriptive Catalogue of the most valuable va etics of the pear, apple, peach, plum and cherry, t New England Culture, by Robert Manuing; to which is ded, the gooseberry, currant, raspherry, strawberry and t grape: with modes of Culture. Also—Hardy Ornament Trees and Shrubs, with plates—first series for 1888. Just ceived by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, 59 Washin

BOOKS FOR SUMMER SCHOOLS.

BOOKS FOR SUMMER SCHOOLS,

DOTANY for Beginners: An Introduction to Mrs. Lincoln's Botany, for the use of common schools, and the younger pupils of higher schools and academics. By Mrs. Phelps, author of "Familiar Lectures on Botany—By Mrs. Lincoln's Familiar Lectures on Botany—Bake's Botany—Mrs. Lincoln's Familiar Lectures on Botany—Bake's Botany—Comstock's series of School Books—Olney's, Parley's, Smith's, Malte Brun's Geographics—Foster's Copy Books—general assortment of School Books, for sale wholesale and retail. Dealers and School Committees supplied. PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street. The Encyclopaedia of Geography;

The Encyclopaedia of Geography;
COMPRIBING a complete description of the earth, physical, statistical, civil and political, exhibiting its relation to the heavenly bodies, its physical structure, the natural history of each country, and the industry, commerce, political institutions, and civil and social sense of relations, by Hugh Murray, F. R. S. E., assisted in astronomy, &c. by Professor Wallace; geology, &c. by Professor Jameson to botany, &c. by Professor Hooker; toology, &c. by Wawninson, Esq.—illustrated by 82 maps, shout 1150 other engravings on wood, representing the most remarkable objects of nature and art in every region of the Globe, together with a new map of the United States, revised, with additions, by Thomas G. Bradford, in 3 vols. royal 8vo. For sale at CROCKER & BREW-STER'S, 47 Washington street.

Cheap Edition. MANCIPATION in the West Indies. A 8ix Months Tour in Antigus, Barbadoes and Jamasica, in the year 1837. By James A. Thome, and J. Horace Kimball. Price 20 cents. For sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Corn-

Efficiency of Primitive Missions. A DISCOURSE, delivered before the General Convention of the Haptist Denomination in the United States, at its Ninth Triennial Session, held in the Oliver street Baptist Church, New York, April 25, 1858. By Baren Stow, Pastor of the Church in Haldwise Place, Boston. Published at the request of the Board of Fereign Missions. GOULL, KEN. DALL & LINCOLN, 59 Washington street. May 18.

VALUABLE BOOKS. DUBLISHED and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Cernhill, Abbott's Young Christian, Corner Stose, and Way to Do Parsons' Biblical Analysis.

ons' Biblical Analysis, or topical arrangement of the teriptures.
The Church, by Ensch Pond, D. D.
Aids to Devotiou. Including Watts' Guide to Prayer.
Baxter's Call; to which are added, several valuable Essays.
Smith's Key to the Revelation
The Student's Account Bonk.
The Temperance Tales, (5 vols.)

May 18.

A Man of Sorrows; OR, the Previdence of God Displayed. by Wm. Jackson, 8. B. G., Minister of the Gospel at South Roston, Mass. and five years a Missionary in Nova Scotia. 2d edition, corrected and enlarged. For sale by CROCKER & BREW-STER, 47 Washington street.

ANALYTICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A SYSTEM of teaching by Single Topics. By J. U. Parsons, A Author of "Analytical Spelling Book," "Vocabulary," & Can be accommodated with a pleasnt purior rhom can be accommedated with a pleasnt purior rhom could be compared by the compar

Just Published. THE YOUNG HOUSE-KEEPER:

OR, Thoughts on Food and Cookery.
Edition. By Win. A. Alcott, Au
Wife, the Young Mother, House I Live In,
Guide, and Editor of the Library of Health
The grand object of this work is, to pumoral education. In this view it sinus to common use, common

APPROVED BOOKS FOR SUMMER

APPROVED BOOKS FOR SUMME, SCHOOLS.

WORCESTE''S READING BOOKS, 1. A PRING the English Language.

2. A SECOND BOOK FOR READING AND SPELLING. Those who have used Mr. Worcester's Primer are aware his peculiar talents in reindering those usually 'dry subject interesting to children; and to them it is sufficient to that the Second Book has the same simple and attractive charter as the First.

3. A THEO BOOK FOR READING AND SPELLING; With a De rules and instructions for avoiding common error.

3. A THIRD BOOK FOR EXAMPLE OF A POPULATION OF THE PROPERTY OF BOSTON READING LESSONS FOR FRIMAL SCHOOLS. Alterations and additions have been made in SCHOOLS. Alterations and additions have present edition of this work, at the request for Primary Schools in Boston; in consequent

ELEMENTS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR, with Progr

quainted.'
THE CHILD'S BOTANY; with Copperplate Eng
'This book forms an easy and popular introduction

PETER PARLEY'S ARITHMETIC. PETER PARL PETER PARLEY'S ARITIMETIC. PETER PARLY
METHOD OF TRACHNO ARITHMETIC TO CHULDRLY,
METHOD OF TRACHNO ARITHMETIC TO CHULDRLY,
TALL It consists of a series of piene and diogether as
real. It consists of a series of piene and diogether as
ring, illustrating scenes, sports, and incidents famine
childhood. The engravings are accompanied by tales, as
dotes and explanations, and these are followed by a segie
simple questions in arithmetic, which the child is to axis
From Issue Foster, Principal of the Young Ladies' Semi
ry, Exeter, N. H.

"I am sorry I have not had the benefit of 'Parley's An
metic' in years past. I have never seen any thing bearing
name of Arithmetic, half so attractive. Children will h
Arithmetic at the ontuct, if they have the good fortune togin with Peter Parley."
Recommendations from a very large number of Teach
who have used the book might be added, as well as numer
favorable notices from the best periodicals, would the len
of them permit. The first year of its publication, more d
15,000 copies were sold. Copies furnished for examinat
by the Publishers.

of them permit. The first year of its publication, more up 15,000 copies were soid. Copies furnished for examinate by the Publishers.

PARLEY'S HISTORIES.

1. Book of the UNITED STATES—Geographical, Polint and Vistorical; with comparative views of other country libtu vated by forty engravings, designed and executed in these manner expressly for this work, and eight Maps in new steel plates—Fourth Edition.

2. The Finst Book of History, of History on the law of Geography, (comprehending the countries of the West Charleston, and the Comparative of the Western Hemisphere, except the various countries of the Western Hemisphere, except in the most beautiful manner, on steel plates, by the unit of Peter Parley's Tales.

"This is decidedly the best historical work for children have ever met with. It is filled with ideas instead of lat Let every child study this book three months in his own w and he will have a better knowledge of the history and graphy of his country than is often acquired by spend three years in the senseless operation of committing to more, page after page of the tiresome treaties in common of Brandon Telegrap.

3. The Second Book of History, (comprehending

ory, page anter page of the tresolutive and control of the Second Book of History, (comprehence countries of the Eastern Hemisphere,) with many eng and sixteen maps, on steel plates, of the different ob the author of Parley's First Book of History. Probably there never has been a work of the kind; with so much favor and so quickly and so extensively ed in this country as Parley's First Book of History written in the same attractive and, entertaining man where they are used, the study of History will become ure rather than a task, as it has always heretofore because that the same attractive and enveloped the study of Booksellers as y. O. W. FALMER & CO., and for Booksellers generally.

THE POETICAL WORKS

OF Mrs. Felicia Hemans: complete in 1 vol. 8ve. For by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington s The Young Housekeeper;

OR, Thoughts on Food and Cookery. By Wm. A author of the "Young Wife," "Young 'House Live in," and "Young Man's Guide," and the "Library of Health." Just published and for WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Cornhill. Memoir of Hannah Hobbie:

Memoir of Hannah Hobbie;

OR, Christian Activity, and Triumph in Suffering. B.
Robert Armstrong.
Experimental and Practical Views of the Atonement. B.
Octavins Winslow, of Brooklyin, New York.
Advice to a Young Claristian, with Dr. Alexander's Introduction. A new edition.
Alcott's Young Housekeeper.
Caldwell's Phrenology Vindicated; being a Review of Professor Sewall's work. For sale by JAMES LORING, No. 18
Washington street.
Also—Illinois in 1887 and 8. With a good Map. May 18.

Rubricated Edition of the Common Prace THE Book of Common Prayer, and administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the use of the Protestant Epocopat Common the United States of America; together with the Praiser, Panlins of David. Just received by GOULD, KENDALL LINCOLN, 59 Washington street.

May 15.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

N unrivalled assortment—ranging so extend ity, price, figure, color, bue and tint, the have ample means of being well suited. All, would like to improve the walls of their apar a small expense, see them radiant with clean less and beauty, are invited to call. ness and beauty, are invited to call.

27 COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied on the terms. A small stock of Paper Hangings in village is indispensable.

terms. A small stock of Paper Hangings in every c village is indispensable.

A very great variety of these Parlor and Chamber ments, at prices too, which makes them as cheap as ornamental.

J. BUMSTEAD & SON, Mag 1. DEPOSITORY

MASS. SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY; NO. 13, CORNHILL, BOSTON. March 9. 16. C. C. DEAN, Depository.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers, having taken the Chambe stand for their Jobbing business, offer probably the Ingest variety of Staple Goods (e in this city, containing almost every article Goods or Thread Stores, which merchants in are invited to call and examine for themselves Goods or Thread Stores, which merchants in are invited to call and examine for themselves solid at very reasonable prices for cach, or shor N. B.—On the lower floor, a similar assort at retail, at low prices for cash. 2mos. OLD SOUTH CHAPEL TO LET.

THE School Rooms under the Old South Chapel, in Sprid. Lane. These rooms are commedious, well arrange, airy and central, and are the same which were long occupied by Mr. E. Bailey, for his Young Ladies' Seminary. Possetion given immediately. Inquire of CROCKER & EEE STER, 47 Washington street. 6w. April 7.

SITUATION WANTED. A N Experienced Teacher, who has for some times a gaged in teaching the higher branches of Ention, whiles for a sittention in some High School either as Principal or Assistant, to teach the Engles only. Ample credentials will be produced. A Principal of New Bedford Academy, Mans. Swenter

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED. "WIE Advertiser has it in contemplation to ing School for Misses and Young Le suitable arrangements can be made. The si and healthy, about thirty miles from the city, nity for daily communication in three hou from terminus of Rail Road. The first object from terminus of Rail Road. The tires superior to intermediate the usually taught in the higher class of Schools and A knowledge of French is indispensable; of Lat Italian desirable. Lower a note addressed to F suchusetts Sabbath School Depository, No. 121

No. 22.

Roston

MASS. MISS Abstract of the the Mussachuset the 39th Anniver

INTRODUCTION.-liar difficulties that the great monied the consequent de necessarily a defic ly all charitable a acknowledge with embarrassment fr embarrassment fr the operations of of the Commonw of the Common temporary check nexion with the cient agency, has our resources, and ed from their for smaller streams t swell the river of to the mighty We soon cease to be

soon cease to be banks, and sprea the vast area of of Secretaryship SECRETARYSHIP was chosen at you fice, found himse and prayerful del pointment. The to the society's fa-es under its foster have been anticip no time however effort to secure the in the vacant office

say with regret, the agencies in gener elevated standard her onward progresonversion, indep of her zeal, which of enlightened ar these, the whole languish—the wo urbed slumbers hanging gloom, generations long way in unbroken AUXILIARIES ..

auxiliaries have o —nor can a conde and their results, and their results, to be regretted, tary of the Ham that "they have above two hundre ceding year;" this any extraordinary barrassments as he State—the spame deep inters. same deep intercherished in that TREASURY.—

expenditures to have been expended and \$3,165 paid Missionary Socie to add, that \$2,76 viduals and con directly into the Balance now in

GENERAL REV seventy feeble christrations of divin of an equal nun Christ within our ble number beyond fluences thus sent otherwise uninstra-lation; in the con-the faith and hope sings diffused by Bible classes, asso-perance, and more perance, and more perance, and mora ing contributions t lence, from those c hand of charity for the increase of the sands of believer

sands of believer appalling dangers sons for many that lively anticipation sings upon the Dar Five new church ecourse of the ye of public worship accommodation of otherwise must hav gelical instruction. Four or five only the seasons of suc

ed seasons of spe-tions have been in them, from the fru the more silent op Auxiliary mes &c. have been ade the happiest effec MISSIONARY Di Christ, and to sou

is where "thistles cockle instead of In many of the In many of the so little homogety ears of unremitte late and prepare a ception of the trut tion of its moral estable to great flucthe removals of interease of their suit and not a small pronground where eard are deeply roted. Penuriousne of the comparation of the comparative one hand, and the other fearfully presought to be, to the confessed worldling Policy of The aim, as it is the se

aim, as it is the se to protect the func unreasonable clair open heart and of accompanied with real need. But strength is gained the board come to part of the minist ry effort is made by your funds, a grad printion seems to linterests of the churches themsels all the plain," and cultivation of bar beath in the wilder cometh, to the negl ings on the rugged perstition and ide aven's high cor sionary Society;